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PLOTGHMAN offers great advantages to advers. Its circulation is large and among the most e and intelligent portion of the community. Entered as second-class mail matter.

Agricultural.

Enriching the Soil. Every practical farmer who has studied his

business by the light of his own experience knows that certain crops are more exhaustive of the fertility of the soil than other crops which he may grow upon the same r similar soil. A second or third crop of the same plant will not grow there after the first crop, and many of them do not leave the soil in condition to grow good crops of other kinds, unless they are such as will generally give fair to good results, even if the land is not made very fertile.

Prominent in this list are nearly all the root crops, with the exception of those beonging to the onion family, as leek, shallots, chives and garlic, or the allium frequently grown from the bulb, as a very fragrant house plant when in bloom, but which shows its relation to the onion when the bulb or blossom is frozen. Potatoes, perhaps, might be excepted also, as, if the land is made rich enough to grow a good erop, crops of another sort, as corn and the smaller grains, or other plants of the grass family, ll often succeed potatoes very well, if the land has been well worked. The vines, as squash, pumpkin, cucumbers and tomatoes, not refuse to grow upon land where po tatoes have been grown, though they need a liberal fertilizing for themselves.

But there is another class, those that are

classed as the Brassica family, cabbage, cauliflowers, rutabaga turnips, Brussells sprouts and kohl-rabi, that not only will not succeed themselves to be very productive upon the land where they grew the previous year, or have been grown within five or six years, but if it is put in the grass crops the land seems to be exhausted, and even if there is fertility enough left to get a good catch with the seed, it usually fails to up to reasonable expectations, or fails to furnish food enough for a good crop. When the theory of furnishing each crop with just the fertilizer elements which were required to produce its growth was first put out, we began to hope that this difficulty was removed, and that by adding to the soil just what the crop of cabbages or turnips could be shown by analysis to have taken from it, we could continue to grow cabbages there for year after year, and not have the crops deteriorate in quantity or quality. A tests satisfied us that this was not true, and that rotation of crops must be continued even under the condition of a skilfully compounded formula for the

We then adopted the theory that certain plants during growth not only absorbed the fertility from the soil that they needed, but in so doing they returned to it a certain amount of matter taken up and rejected by the plant, which was poisonous to it, to similar and also to certain other plants, some of which were of widely different character. Or it might be more technically to say that this rejected material is of such a character as to convey to the plant of the second year the germs of bacfungous diseases, of which the in the cabbages and turnips are infamiliar to many farmers, and the of beets, black rot of tomatoes, Hettuce and damping off of celery in the hotbeds and houses are well the market gardeners.

well known that the clovers in all their varieties, those plants of the bean and mily, certain forage plants that have ately introduced, but have not vet worthy of general cultivation England, and certain species of tend to enrich the soil where they , by an absorption of nitrogen from sphere, as was first thought through ives, which might have been partly now is more attributed to certain in their roots. We believe that the ch plants might be considerably ex further investigation.

include several of the grains, if not allowed to ripen their seed. known of a field planted to corn fifteen years, in which rye was ong the corn each fall, and plowed the spring in time to plant corn that increased its production from bushels of corn per acre to about hels without the use of any fertilanure. The corn crop did not seem much more fertility from the soil supplied by the roots that decayed while the rye, which many writers assert can return nothing more than it took n its growth, seemed to add something, though possibly it was but the humus or vegetable matter.

are at all favorable, until the maggot or the fresh milk may be reduced by substituting blight gets in it. That is, it used to do so on a quart of skimmilk for the quart of fresh the barnyard manure. We never gave the matter a fair test on commercial fertilizers. We never saw a tree of the honey locust under which the grass did not grow nearly as rank as in the best-cultivated fields, while other trees in the same hedgerow would seem to rob the soil of all that the grass wanted to feed upon.

The question then of enriching the soil is not altogether one of what manure we shall early cut, choice, fine hay or clover to pick add to it, but to a certain extent of what at. It will then be eating about a pound a crops we should grow upon it, how we

milk, and increasing the change by a quart

meal or oatmeal porridge. As the calf grows older the amount of milk may be increased until the calf begins to manifest an appetite for hay, and it should have the best early cut, choice, fine hay or cloves to will be a recommendation for them to the dairyman even though a butterthem to the dairyman eyen though a butter-maker. We have had them when we were confident that ten pounds of milk would day of hay, and soon it may be able to get | yield cream enough to make one pound of shall grow and handle them, and what part on without much milk, though while it is butter. Crossed with a registered Jersey of their non-merchantable products we may plenty it can scarcely be put to a more bull of good breeding the heifers produced

We know that these unregistered animals active. Even the humming birds may carry machine that could go a mile and then stop, why, were brought into Rhode Island and into
it from flower to flower. Then it runs
Maine, where they were the foundation of
down the twig until in the late summer and receding is added either one tablespoonful of flax and jelly or one pint of good cornmeal or oatmeal porridge. As the calf grows older the amount of milk may be increased until the calf begins to most series. We do not say out. Occasionally it gets into the fleshy bark, and becomes what he calls a hold-over blight, starting again in the spring. Alternative the larger size, better rounded though it endures zero weather perfectly it. a day until only skimmilk is given, and the what are known as the Maine Jerseys, and fall it finds the wood too tough and it dies

may work as actively as in the fall. He was able by catching bees that had been on infected blossoms to obtain in the laboratory perfect cultures of the pear blight from the mouth part of the bees. By

we would go to the blue grass country in Kentucky; but that is not what we are after. Take the coaching business, for example. That is comparatively a new pleasure in this country, but it is growing among all classes that can af ford it. Now, a mere race horse would be absolutely worthless for that business. "A coaching party thinknothing of making a drive of fifty miles or more, and that is something

that requires endurance. They must go up hill and down, and have the stamina to stand the fatigue. Race horses couldn't do it, but when we find a good, clean-gaited horse, willing and able to go fast, and with the endurance to stand a long drive, then we have our ideal coach horse. It is just such horses as that we find in Maine, and that accounts for our being here after them.

"The Maine horses are from the good old-fashioned and hardy stock. They are raised in a rugged climate and have marvelous powers of regard eliminate and have marveling powers of rendurance as well as a goodly amount of speed. In fact, they are the best all-around coach horses in the world today. Our wealthy people all understand this and are anxious to secure them. The trouble now is we can't find them.

"I purchase these horses myself and dispose of them both at private sale and by auction. There is no difficulty in selling all I can get.

"I would advise the farmers and breeders of Maine to stick to the old blood by all means. The great danger you are now in here is the bringing in of Western horses and mixing up the blood. If you keep on doing this you will simply rain your market. I can assure you that we shall not come to Maine to buy Western horses or strains

Maine breeders have often been warned by newspaper writers against using Western mares to raise colts from, and we are glad that Mr. Rives sounded this note of warning to them. They should profit by this suggestion and let Western mares severely alone, that is, for breeding purposes. Another point in favor of Mainebred horses that Mr. Rives failed to mention, or the reporter omitted to note, is that animals bred and raised there are more docile and tractable than those raised in the South or West. The Maine-bred colt is stabled and handled for six or seven months of each year from the time of a weanling until maturity. He becomes accustomed to restraint, and early earns to obey the commands of his caretaker. The long winters in the interior, also in the northern and western portions of the State, are conducive to clean legs and sound feet.

Horse raising may be made a profitable industry in Maine if breeders will select the right kind of stock, feed their animals liberally, give the youngsters proper care from birth to maturity, and see that their brood mares have an abundance of feed, and that of good quality, while carrying their

The Journal, commenting upon Mr. Rives' remarks, makes the following suggestions: The above interview with Mr. Rives will be found interesting to our farmers and breeders. He tells them exactly what the wealthy buyers want, and gives his reasons for it. It is not horses with no other qualification than a "record," but it is the all-around horse. In other words, it is the old-fashioned Justin Morgan blood and build. Read between the lines we should say that he considers the day of the racing m chine nearly past among our wealthy classes, and that coaching is to take its place.

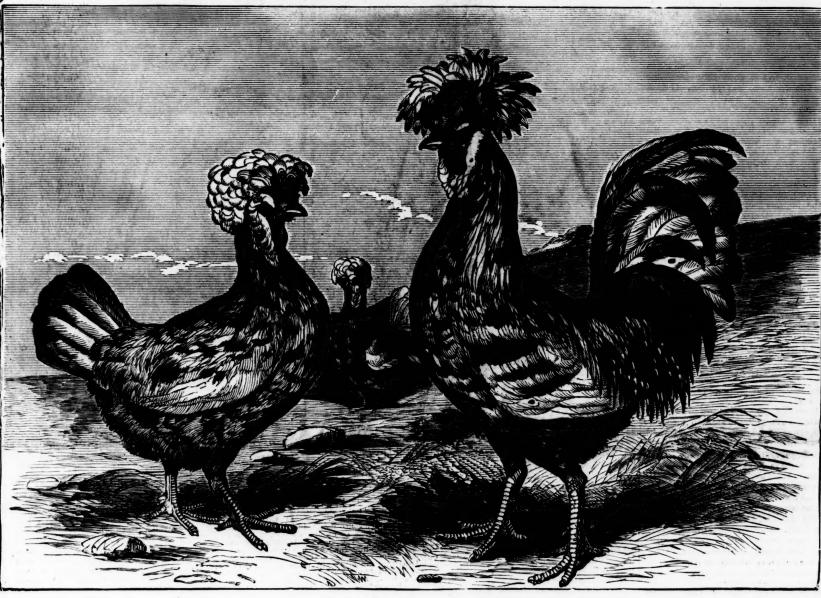
This should set our farmers to thinking. It is not only a coaching club that will want horses, but the members of these clubs nearly all have private stables that must be kept up and replen ished. If coaching is to become the fashionable fad of the future, then it is to that element that we must cater. When we see a Vanderbilt among us buying horses of that class it means much. 1 means that the fashionable world is turning to oaching instead of "records," and we must tain to hear more of this matter in the future.

It would be interesting to know what prices these wealthy buyers paid for the thirty horses that they took out of Maine. They do not want fast record horses for coach purposes, and it is not probable that they pay high prices for the majority that they intend for that use. There are plenty of men who want horses to drive on the speedway, and who pay more money for one animal for this purpose, when they find one that suits them, than these gentlemen paid for the thirty that they bought in Maine. It is doubtful if they paid half as much for the thirty as C. H. Nelson got for Aubine (2.18) a few years ago. The man who uses good judgment in the selection of his brood mares, and also in selecting the proper stallions with which to mate them, stands a chance of occasionally getting one that will sell for a fancy price on account of speed, while the balance of those he raises will be just as good for coaching purposes and bring just as much money for that use as those that are bred solely for coachers.

Those that sell for a fancy price on account of speed eat no more hav and grain than an equal number of those that sell for coaching prices. The horses that these gentlemen select for their long coaching trips are of altogether different type from the fancy high-stepping coach horses driven kept in the poultry yard or the barnyard. A in the parks and on the boulevards of large single sting may kill a young chicken or a cities. They are smaller and more hardy, ping coacher. The latter are prized for colony whose hive has been upset by some show rather than speed and superior road qualities.

> We have for years advised the farmers of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont who raise horses on a small scale to use their best mares of Morgan descent for brood purposes, regardless of whether they were bred according to the standard formula or not. Those have done this and mated such mares with the best trotting-bred stallions of Ham bletonian descent within their reach have been well repaid for doing so. Dariel (2.051) the fastest mare by the records ever bred in New England, is a sample of that line of breeding. If New England farmers who raise only two or three foals a year keep right on breeding that way, they will make

The fair meeting at Medina, O., will be



PRIZE HOUDANS.

upon.

return to them, either as green manure, or in the droppings of the stock we can induce

to eat them. The rotation of crops has been spoken of above, and has been a favorite theme with many agricultural writers, and we believe that the idea is a correct one, though some of the rotations laid down as a course of three, four or five years, we would not think adapted either to the market gardens around Boston, or to the average farm in New England. The rotation should be adapted to the soil and the demands in [the market, as also to the wants of the crop. As we have said above, the corn crop and the onion crop can be grown for many years in succession upon the same field without apparent diminution of the production, if disease or insects do not appear, and possibly ome others might be added.

We think, however, a rotation of manures or fertilizers is not less desirable. We do not mean that the farmer should change from one manufacture or brand to another every season, but if he uses his horse ma nure, that if well kept is rich in nitrogen one year, let him try cow manure or some commercial fertilizer rich in phosphoric acid and potash the next season. After a term of years in commercial fertilizers let him try a course of green manuring to supply the humus of vegetable matter.

And not least in the question of enriching the soil must rank its water supply, its drainage, thorough pulverization before the seed is put in, and frequent cultivation to conserve the natural moisture in it while the crops are growing, and the use of cover and Jersey, the Jerseys being full blood crops in winter to prevent a waste of fertility while the land is idle.

Dairy Notes.

It is now time to begin to raise the spring calves if there are any from good cows, and sired by pure-bred bulls. They are about the only ones worth raising, for although others have sometimes proven good, to raise such is a lottery with more blanks than prizes. We would take every calf from the cow as soon as three days old, and if calf is strong and cow's udder all right would prefer that it did not suck at all. For the first week or ten days give the milk from the cow three times a day, two or three quarts each morning and evening, and one to two quarts at noon, taking care to have it as warm as taken from the cow. The self-feeding apparatus is good, but in winter the milk cools in it so quickly that it is often 100 to be quickly digested unless kept warm by the addition of warm An onion field sown with the same crop milk or water. The amount given depends onton held sown with the same crop every year, with the same amount of manure applied each season, will increase in productiveness every year when conditions milk or water. The amount given depends of the calf. After the first week or ten days feeding twice a day is enough, and the they were in Jersey.

profitable use excepting for younger animals When the season comes for turning the calves into the fields see that they have plenty of food, water and shade, the last being scarcely less important than the other two, and try to have them making a little growth every day, but if intended for dairy

nimals or for breeding purposes do not le

them get too fat.

After they begin to eat hay or grass they will not reject the milk if it is a little sour, nor is it as necessary to have it always warm. but it will be better to add a little wheat bran to it. Do not try to make sour milk take the place of water entirely, as in a hot day they will relish fresh cold water as well as old cows do, and will drink it freely.

A writer in the Tribune Farmer takes the same ground that we have often taken in condemning a cross of the dairy and beef breeds to obtain a cow better in either way than the pure-bred cow. And he is no less outspoken in regard to the cross between Jersey and Holstein, one inheriting the power producing a large amount of milk, and the other of producing milk in less amounts but rich in butter fat. Even the cross of the Guernsey and Jersey he objects to, as they are so nearly alike both in good qualities and in their faults. We have seen such a cross, and it seemed to result only in a Jersey of a little larger size and possible capacity for more food, with not a greatly increased production of milk, though that might have been found if food had been properly increased. But he has been for fourteen years testing the cross of Ayrshire

of as fine breeding as he could buy, and

the Ayrshires being registered stock. We

note that he does not say the Jerseys were

registered animals. He found the use of Ayrshire sire with the Jersey cow or Guernsey cow gave better results than the use of Jersey bull on Ayrshire cow, increasing the milk production thirty to fifty per cent., with but little reduction in quality. The result of the cross was an anmal of about one thousand pounds weight as an average, and having the muscle, agility and foraging quality of the Ayrshire, were well adapted to his side-hill lands. We called attention to the fact that he did not say the Jerseys were registered animals, because we know that there were early importations of what are now called Jerseys, but then known as Alderneys, and not registered, that had the appearance in size and other ways of being a mixture of Alderney and Guernsey, and not always free from a suspicion of a trace of Shorthorn blood. In the island of Alderney or in England, where many of those early importations were purchased, they were not in those days as strict about the purity of blood for generations as

made almost ideal cows for butter produc-

But we did not expect from the bulls the same power of prepotency, or transmitting the butter producing quality that we did from the registered bull. If we remember rightly the Rev. W. Clift, author of the Sim Bunker Papers," which will be remembered by some of our older readers, made crosses both ways between the Ayrshire and Jersey, both being of pure-bred animals, and advertised them quite largely, and he gave preference to those from the Jersey sire on the Ayrshire cow. But the trouble came in the next and later generations. If the heifer was bred back to the Jersey her progeny soen lost all she had gained from the Ayrshire. If to the Ayrshire the qualities of the Jersey soon disappeared. If bred alternately to each the result was uncertain and was the results of using a bull of the cross breeds upon a grade cow. One did not know whether the resulting calf would be more like the Ayrshire or the Jersey, or have the faults of both and the good qualities of neither. Grades can be bred up by the use of a pure-bred sire, and by follow ing it up they will at last be nearly pure bred, but cross breeds are not to be relied

Bees and Honey.

Prof. M. B. Waite of the Department of Agriculture, talked to the National Bee eepers' Convention about bees in connection with the monilia or brown rot fungus in peaches and plums, with the pear blight and as pollenizers in the orchards. As his remarks are too long for us to reproduce, we must be content with a condensation of the principal points of it.

He thought bees largely responsible for the spread of the brown rot, but they are not the only guilty parties. Wasps, soldier bugs and other puncturing insects are usually responsible for the openings in perfectly sound fruit, but the bees follow after and often carry the germ spores into the openings made by other insects, and into ome which are weather cracked. The Old mixon cracked badly from wet weather last year in Maryland. But investigation showed that the germs of this disease could be spread by the wind. He covered trees with mosquito netting, so that no insects could reach them, and the disease spread to other trees, though not as badly as where the insects were allowed to help in distrib-

nting it. With the blight which attacks pear, apple and quince blossoms it is different. The pear blight virus is a sticky mass which is not blown about by the wind, but is readily carried by anything which touches it. Bees are no more guilty than other insects excepting that they are more numerous and more covering infected trees with mosquito netting he kept the infection all inside. covering sound trees that were near infected trees he kept it out, thus proving that the disease did not spread by the wind.

Tests carefully made in hand pollenization have shown that most of our pears are sterile to their own pollen, and the pollen is but little carried by the wind. The work of the bees in carrying pollen seems to be absolutely necessary, even at the risk of spreading the blight, at least in the eastern United States. In California they have had such outbreaks of pear blight that many think they can dispense with the services of the bees in this way, and say that their Bartlett pears set all the fruit that is necessary without the visits of the insects. The speaker had not investigated the subject in California, but there are so many seedless Bartlett pears sent from there, that it is possible that they grow without pollenization. But, even if the apiaries are removed from the orchards or their vicinity, there will be wild bees and other insects to spread the infection, and, while the danger will be lessened by the less number at the work, it will not be entirely removed.

Bees and poultry make a profitable combination for those who like out-of-door work, and have not strength enough or land enough "to plow and sow, to reap and mow," as the old song had it. Women, cripples and old men have made a good living from the two. But they should not be combined too closely. The poultry have no ousiness in the bee yard any more than farm animals, and the bees are not to be turkey poult, and it takes but few, if given but do not bring on an average one-fourth as they usually are, about the head, to kill as much when sold as the large, high-stepthe older birds, while an attack from a roving horse, cow or calf may prove fatal to the larger animals, and have a serious effect on those who go to their rescue.

Preference for Maine Horses.

W. Rives of New York city were lately prospecting for horses down in Maine They bought about thirty head of horse stock there. Some have records, but the most of them were light coach horses. Mr. Vanderbilt prefers Maine-bred animals for pachers to those raised in any other section. Mr. Rives, who has been buying Maine horses for the past twelve years, made the following statement to a representative of the Lewiston Journal:

" The two great features of Maine horses are speed and endurance. In this combination they beat the world. If we simply wanted a racing

Messrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt and R.

Bees and Honey.

Mr. Doolittle, who is well known as adwith that number the natural increase will enlarge the apiary about as rapidly as the keeper gains in experience, so that he can care for them. If a failure results from one or four it up entirely, or to begin again with the experience which has been bought and paid for. But to begin with a hundred colonies, bought where they could be picked up, is to invite defeat. Not only has the beekeeper his own lack of knowledge to contend against, but the dishonesty of others, some of whom may sell him queenless colonies, or those that have been found to be notorious loafers never gathering much honey, for there are such in almost every apiary, or those which prefer to get their honey by robbing other colonies. By the way, among bees as among human beings, it usually requires only opportunity and temptation to change a loafer into a robber. Worse than all, in gathering many coloniss from different parties there is always the chances of getting foul brood from some of them, for beekeepers are not all honest. About the first of May is a good time to start in the business in this latitude, though if a hive is well filled with brood and has stores enough it may be safely purchased earlier. But at that time but little danger of spring dwindling if there is a good queen with the col-

Or perhaps a better way for the beginner would be to secure his hives, supers, frames. section boxes and comb foundation, with such other supplies as he may expect to use, as the smoker, veil, etc., this spring, being sure to have enough of them, and make arrangements at some apiary to have them fill the hives when they have a good swarm. This will cost less than to buy the full stock in April before they swarm, and, while the increase will not be as much the fi.st year, a strong swarm will often store as much honey as the old colony which has east a swarm, and usually it will winter quite as well. This will give more time to become accustomed to handling them. For a beginner the hiving of a swarm is often an undesirable task, but after he has handled the bees a year, he will think it easy to do so, especially if he has studied one or two of the many books published on this subject, and read some bee literature, or talked with some up-to-date beekeeper who does not use the box-hive, or talk about

We believe the difference in the productive powers of different colonies in the same apiary is due to the queen, and perhaps to the stock she is descended from in almost every case, though it may be in some cases affected by the fact that some hives are not as well made, or do not stand in as favorable position as the others. These last two points the beekeeper who has the care of them should be able to determine for himself, and if he suspects either of these to be the cause he can change the position in the winter, taking precaution to partially obstruct the entrance by a shield a little way in front of it, so that the bees on their first flight will be led to observe its position before going abroad, and will return after their flight. We have read of those who moved a hive in winter, placing a nearly empty hive on the old stand, and after the bees had returned at night returning those bees to the hive in the new place Perhaps this is not a bad plan, even if the bees that go back there are the oldest in the Old age and experience may be as useful in the bee hive as elswhere, and equal to youth and greater activity.

But even if the hives that produce but little are found to have suffered from a bad location or poor hive, we should not select hem to raise either queens or drones from any more than we would accept an animal stunted in size and inferior in productive our breeding stock. If taken while young it might be brought to a condition that would make it a source of profit, but usually we think it would "cost more than it cam

We believe in breeding right, feeding right, and working every day for the attainment of our highest ideal in bees as well as in animals, and in plants as well, and if any point in these is neglected, it is a weak link in the chain that cannot be overcome by the strength of the others. Good queens mated with drones from other good queens in good hives, well placed in a good locality, certainly ought to produce good, productive colonies, and when one of those goods be comes poor, we cannot predict the result.

Boston Fish Market.

Fresh fish is in better supply, and prices are a little easier. Market cod at 2 to 2½ cents a pound, large 21 to 3 cents and steak 31 to 41 cents. Haddock from 11 to 21 cents. Hake 24 cents for small, and 4 cents for large. Pollock 3 cents, flounders 21 cents, and cusk 2 cents. Striped bass not very plenty at 16 cents, but black bass 10 cents and sea bass 8 cents. Florida sheepshead 12 cents, snappers 13 cents, pompano 14 cents and Spanish mackerel 15 cents. New bluefish 12 cents, whitefish 10 cents, lake trout the same, and sea trout 7 cents. Halibut at 11 cents for white and 9 cents for gray or chicken. Shad coming freely now, buck at 25 cents each and roe 35 cents. Shad roes 25 cents a pair, and haddock roes 5 cents a pound. Yellow perch are 5 cents and white perch 7 cents, with pickerel 12 cents. Fresh-caught Eastern salmon \$1 a pound, and Western 28 cents. Frozen herring 2 cents a pound and fresh alewives 15 cents each. Eels 10 cents a pound, fresh tongues 8 cents and cheeks 7 cents. Lobster are easier at 13 cents alive and 15 cents boiled. Clams steady and fair demand at 50 cents a gallon and \$2.50 to \$3 a barrel in the shell. Frogs' legs \$1 to \$1.10 a dozen. Soft-shelled crabs \$1.50 a dozen. Oysters are quiet with demand steady. Ordinary Norfolk \$1.10 to \$1.15. Selected and Stam fords fresh opened \$1.25. Providence River \$1.40 to \$1.50 per gallon.

Butter Market.

The light receipts of butter and the fact that nearly everything in cheap goods have been cleaned up, has at last made this market go into line with the Western markets, although it has been a little below them, because buyers would not pay the prices asked for best goods. Now, they must do so, or go without a stock. Fresh Northern creamery brings 30 cents a pound, and some Western spruce tubs were reported sold at 31 cents Firsts are nominally 29 to 30 cents, and seconds 27 to 28 cents, but both are hard to find, excepting with jobbers, who have been carrying them for some time. Dairy lots are now in good demand at 27 to 28 cents for

extra and 26 cents for firsts. Fresh-made renovated sells very readily at 28 cents, and some poorer at 26 to 27 cents, but with imitation creamery, ladles and low grades out of the market, it is hard to find anything thority in bee questions, to every one interested in beekeeping, names four colonies as the largest number a beginner in the business should start with. If a success can be made boxes or prints, but they are not in as good demand as tubs just now. Jobbers want 2 to 3 cents above the wholesale prices unless they have a good supply of stock bough colonies the loss is not very large, and there are then two plans to choose from: to give butter and goes up a little on prime grades, both here and in England, as we cannot expect much of the new make before May.

The receipts of butter at Boston for the week ending April 5 were 13,466 tubs and 17,718 boxes, a total weight of 616,795 pounds against 603,358 pounds the previous week and 956,939 pounds for corresponding week last year. Although there is a slight increase as compared with the week before, there is a falling off of about one-third from last year.

The exports of butter from Boston for the week were nothing, against 18,505 pounds for corresponding week last year. From New York the exports were only 35 packages.

The Quincy Market Cold Storage Company reports a stock of 4089 tubs, against 13,085 tubs same time last year. The Eastern Company's stock is 186 tubs, against 3105 tubs a year ago, and with these holdings added the total stock of butter is only 4275 tubs, against 16,190 tubs same time last year. Reduction of stock last week was 3558 tubs.

Run-Down Pastures.

In handling run-down pastures I have had excellent results in reseeding early in the spring after harrowing several times. earlier that the work can be done the better, for then the seeds get the advantages of the early wet weather and make a good growth before the midsummer. After sowing I rolled thoroughly, so that the seeds would be pressed firmly in the soil. The harrowing should be done both ways until the top surface soil is pretty well pulverized to give the seeds a good bed. I should sow just before or after a rain. I have even taken advantage of April showers to sow the seed while the rain was falling. If it is a dry spring soak the seed beforehand. It will insure quicker germination and growth If the pasture is pretty well run down, and the soil poor in quality, I generally give it a top-dressing of some good fertilizer in which there is a good percentage of potash. This will help to increase the immediate growth of the seeds. Fall seed sowing is all right, but a good many times we fail to do this and we cannot wait for next year. We need the improvement in the pasture this season. Consequently spring seeding like this will prove of great value. We can in good seasons nearly double the yield of the pasture.

Care must be taken not to turn animals on the field too early, nor to let them at any time crop the new grass too short. Such pasturing would prove very costly in the end. Both spring and fall sowing of a pasture can be carried on. A good pasture mixture for this work should include red clover, alsike clover, Kentucky blue grass, red top and timothy. A mixture of seeds will always give the best results. Less seed should be sown to the acre on spring land that has just been harrowed than on a field where the seed bed has been carefully plowed and prepared for an entirely new pasture. If one wishes to make a new start in this way it is possible to divide the land up into sections, and then prepare and sow one part tions, and then prepare and sow one part at a time until the whole of it is rejuvenated. In this way we always keep a part of the pasture in good condition, while the other parts are being steadily improved. It is a serious matter for a dairyman to plow up all his pasture in one season to improve it, but he can cut down his stock so that one-third of the land can be plowed under. S. W. CHAMBERS.

The Story of the Wasp.

A wasp comes into an out-house through a bit of a hole in a cracked pane of glass. He goes straight to a place on the wall where he directly there is a hum as from a spinning wheel as he spins a section on a fresh layer. The wall of the out-house is the foundation he builds upon. He starts his house from the peak of his roof and moulded, waxy mud. There is a pair of them. As soon as one has laid on the plaster he has brought, spin so busily that the wall of their house is finished late in the morning of the third day. The house now has a gallery that runs its length from

peak of roof to open door at bottom.

Some wasps make short, stubby, homely houses, of coarse, dark mud. But this earthen nouse that rests high up on the wall of the outhouse, like a long, slender finger, is beautiful. It is made of fine clay. Its color is light and delicate. It is grooved through all its length as each cord-like layer of plaster has left its ridge.

Early on the morning of the fourth day the wall of the wasps house is dry, and the busy pair are at work. The long gallery must be stocked with food and divided into rooms. First, each wasp brings a spider. The spiders are either dead or stunned. They are carried to the upper end of the gallery. Now, one wasp must remain within the bouse to keen the spiders in place while the the house to keep the spiders in place while the other goes for more. He ibrings another, and another, until there are six plump spiders packed away. The next trip is for plaster. He brings it: enters his house and you hear him spin. The spinning stops. Out pops the mother wasp long enough to let the spinner pass, then pops in

The spinner goes and comes and spins, goe and comes and spins, until his strand of plaster has become a double coil. This coil forms close partition, except a small hole left in the niddle. Now, through this hole, the mother

All Humors

Are impure matters which the skin. liver, kidneys and other organs can not take care of without help, there is such an accumulation of them.

They litter the whole system.

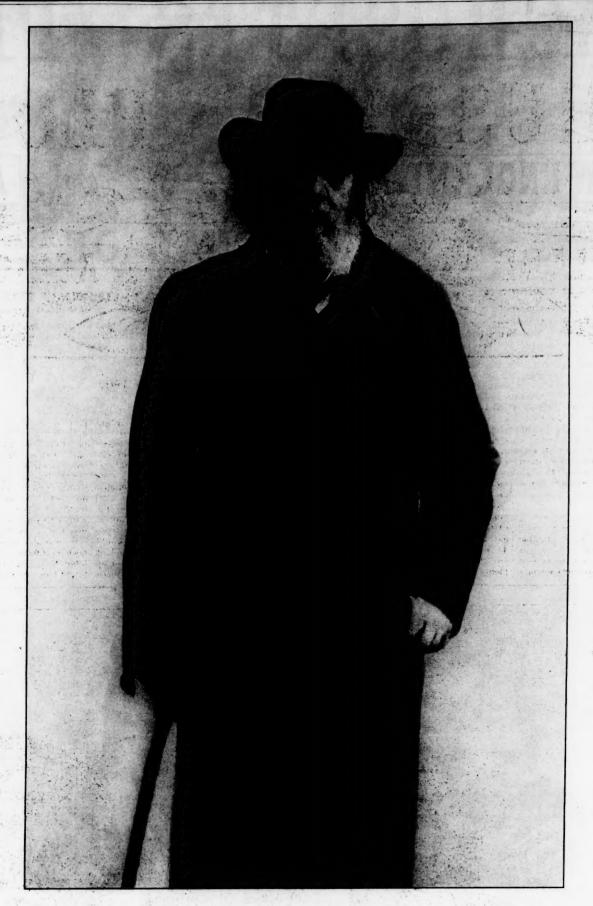
Pimples, boils, eczema and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, bilious turns, fits of indigestion, dull headaches and many other troubles are due to them.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove all humors, overcome all their effects, strengthen, tone and invigorate the whole system.

"I had salt rheum on my hands so that I could not work. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it drove out the humor. I continued its use till the sores disappeared." Mrs. IRA O. BROWN, Rumford Falls, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.



REV. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D.D. (From his latest photograph by Davis & Sanford, New York.)

days, two more rooms, and this house is full and the door is closed. But more houses are to be added to this one. Day after day, week after week, the wasps are busy When all is done there rests on the wall beautiful cluster of six slender earthen houses Each house is of three rooms. In each room six spiders have been packed—more than six if not full grown. In each room one egg has been laid from which the grub is hatched. The grub eats and grows, eats and grows till the last spider is eaten and he is big and fat. He winds himself in a soft silken web—some say winding sheet— but he is not dead. He sleeps until his form is changed and wings are grown. He breaks comes into the light, a beautiful, shining, bronzy black wasp—a good wasp that hurts no one so long as he is free; he cannot be crowded.— Farmers' Guide.

Veterinary Department. Questions and Answers.

J. H. Q.: My horse has had little pimples break out all on his back and rump, every other part of his body being as smooth as glass. When I drive him they are very prominent. He has had very light feed all winter, principally bran and hay. His bowels are regular, his hair shines, and he is in perfect health. Please suggest a remedy for this trouble.

Answer: The trouble that you describe is a sort of local eczema which is liable to become quite extensive. I would suggest the following lotion which will destroy the parasite: Sulphuret of potassium one-half dram, water one quart. Apply a little two or three times a day. Be careful about using his brushes, clothes, etc., on any

READER.—I own a valuable mare that has a Answer: Carefully cut down through the crack from top to bottom; cleanse with some antiseptic. Sharpen a No. 6 horse shoe nail and carefully drive it through the crack about midway. By the ald of pincers placed at each end of nail draw the crack to-gether, cut off the head of nail and clinch both ends. Draw a line at top of the crack with a hot iron. Let him wear a wet woollen cloth over the foot, wet with turpentine and water, one part to three, for one week, and if a very bad case, apply a blister to the coronet. If you can't do this, apply some good foot ointment once a day and the cloth at night. Between the shoe

circle so as to relieve the pressure. G. C. M.: I have a horse about ten years old which is rather thick of wind. He has a smooth soat and seems to be in good spirits. A few days since I noticed that he passed three worms, each a foot long. He has a good appetite. Last sumer he broke out in blotches, but a dose of content of the content of th dition powders seemed to bring him round all right. Will you please prescribe for him?

and foot, underneath the crack, cut out a half

Answer: The condition that you describe may arise from different causes. He may be a whistler, roarer, or asthmatic. If from the latter caus eareful attention should be given to his diet, wetngly during the day but plenty at night. Have im clipped and give him ten drops tincture nux omica in a little water on his tongue three times

F. F.: I have a very fast pacing coit that was kept as a stallion till he was three years old. He was kept in a damp stall and our veterinary says he had a shock of the motor nerve. He could not handle his hind parts. We had him castrated and he has gradually recovered, except that it has left him with stiffness in his shoulders and back. Some say this is rheumatism, for some days he is apparently well and then again he is stiff and sore.

Answer: I would suggest that you steam his back and shoulders with flannel blanket wet with hot vinegar and water, one part to three, for two or three days. Take his grain away and substitute bran for a few days. In the meantime send for a large-sized bottle of my Liquid Blister and apply it to back and shoulders, according to directions in circular. This preparation is particularly adapted for such cases. One application may be sufficient, but you had better

him one-half ounce of iodide potassium dissolved in the bran mash about three times a week for a

in the bran mash about three times a week for a month. At the time of application of the blister you may give him equal parts of bran and oats three times a day. Do not omit to send for the blister as it is the treatment he requires.

E. F.: I have a fourteen-year-old mare that is troubled with swelled legs behind. I have had her for about four years and they have always been so since I owned her. Driving seems to reduce the swelling, which extends from the hock down. She was always worked steadily, but now is used only a little, as she is heavy with foal. She is in good flesh, feeds well and seems bright and healthy. What would you recommend to reduce the swelling.

Answer: In her present condition the trouble is not wholly amenable to treatment, only palliative. I should give her one dram of iodide po-tassium in her food or drinking water once a day, which will act as a gentle alterative and diuretic After she has foaled write again and we will pre

scribe more fully.

C. M. W.: I have an eight-year-old mare that when I go to clean her and groom her seems to be sore and lame across the kidneys, and along each side of the backbone. When rubbing her back she will bend it down, and when I turn her around she steps very high with her hind feet. When driven she sweats easily, and when excited breathes hard. Kindly tell me what is the matter with her, and what to do to cure it. scribe more fully.

Answer: From your description 1 should say that the mare had some serious muscular trouble, and possibly a complication of kidney disease. Her tendency to respire freely would denote weakness about the nervous system as well. To save time and trouble I would suggest the following treatment: Take part of her grain away and substitute bran. In one week care-fully give her a pint and a half of raw linseed oil. When the effect has passed away resume the bran and oats. In the meantime sweat her loins with flannel blanket wet with vingar and water, one part to three, for several days. Then apply the best liquid blister to be obtained to the mare's loins, top of the rump, and tends. Make a thorough application, and when the parts have thoroughly healed if there is any s left repeat the soreness left repeat the application. Also give in food twice a day these powders: Sulph. strychnine, one dram; powdered sugar, two ounces.

Make into forty-five powders and give one night and morning. With the long rest she ought to be

Subscriber: (1) What are the benefits derived from bandaging a horse's legs after work, and does it help to prevent laminitis? (2) How long should bandages be left on after work? (3) Should bandages be applied after moderate exercise the same as when the work is severe? (4) Is it necessary to walk a horse is heated from exertion how long before he may be given water and feed? Is it necessary that his winter coat should be rubbed dry before feeding?

Answer: (1, 2 and 3) Bandages applied sely over a layer of cotton batting for one hour after severe work support the small blood vesels and absorbents in and underneath the skin. and prevent filling and stiffness. If allowed to remain on longer, they have the opposite effect

Cows that fail to Your Cows breed, especially After Abertion, May be Made to Breed with Hood Farm Antiseptic Breeding Powder. It thoroughly disinfects, kills all

where cows are irregular in coming in season, and where they do not clean. Does not cause straining,
William E. Parker of West Boylston, Mass. says: "One of my cows was repeatedly bred ineffectually. After treatment with Hood Farm Antiseptic Breeding Powder the first service was

Hood Farm Antiseptic Breeding Powder With full directions, is mailed for \$1.15. Can four times larger sent to any railroad express point in U. S., \$2.75. Send for circular on Failure to Breed.

make the second one in three weeks. Also give from what is desired. After the bandages have been on for one hour, they should be removed and each leg briskly hand-rubbed for five minutes. This will do more good, by exciting the absorbents to act, than four hours pressure on bandages, which will do more harm than good. Bandaging the legs would not pre-vent laminits. That is the result of a predisposition to rheumatism and also from not properly cooling the horse out. (4) It is not necessary to walk a horse after being jogged, only after a work-out. (5) After a horse has been given a work-out. (b) After a horse has been given a fast work-out or fast heat in a race and he is very warm and respiring freely you must cool his head off at once by sponge and cold water, so as to change the current of blood away from the brain, otherwise he might have a hemorrhage from a rupture of finish of a heat, the horse does not respire reely he must be sponged all over with hot water covered with blankets, and be walked until he sweats very freely, and great care must be exercised in cooling him out. The surface of the body must always be kept very warm and dried v slowly. He may have plenty of cold water, but very little at a time, and while being cooled out a little hay also. He must not be very fed grain until he is perfectly cool. It would be mpossible to rub a horse dry with a winter coat on. A horse that is driven to speed in the winter should always be clipped, as the heat from the body is eliminated with the hair off much faster and with less exertion than with it on, and with the same amount of care is less liab take cold. After a horse has been clipped necessary to feed him a little whole corn with his oats in the proportion of one quart of corn to two or three of cats. This will furnish a little more animal heat, which is necessary. Subscriber: I have a valuable mare that I have

animal heat, which is necessary.

Subscriber: I have a valuable mare that I have been trying to raise a colt from for the past three years, and have met with no success. My mare brings her colt all right, that is, goes her time and the colt comes large and fully developed, but is weak and never stands up without help, and does not suck and lives about twenty-four hours. I do not know of any cause whythey should be weak and die. My mare has the best of care. In 1899 I bred her, and let her run to pasture until cold weather. I then put her in a large box stall, and left her there until she had her colt, except while she was being led out to water. She was fed regularly on good, wholesome feed, and the colt lived about thirty-six hours. I bred her again in the spring of 1900, and used her that year as my driver. She had the best of care. I kept her in a large box stall, and she was in good flesh, not too fat. Just medium. I drove her up to within six weeks of foaling time, at which time I built a yard for her to run in daytimes. She went eleven months and eight days, and foaled a beautiful large horse colt, weighing seventy-two pounds. He came weak and could not stand without help or suck, and only lived thirty hours. I milked the mare in a bottle and beat up the white of an egg and put it in the milk and fed him, but to no avail; he too died. I have been to great expense trying to raise a colt from this mare, and she is with foal now, and I thought you might be able to aid me in the matter.

Answer: As you have taken such excellent care of the mare while she is carrying the foal, it does seem very singular that she can't impart sufficient strength to the colt to have it live.

does seem very singular that she can't impart sufficient strength to the colt to have it live.
There must be some constitutional weakness about the mother that is transmitted to the colt. His inability to suck and stand on his legs would indicate some weakness about the nervous system. In the majority of instances the colt regains his equilibrium soon after birth, and will proceed to nurse at once, and if the mother has plenty of milk there is not much trouble. I am i o think the trouble is owing to nervous weakness on the part of the mare, and she does not impart sufficient vitality to the colt to have it live. part sufficient vitality to the colt to have it live. If I bred her again, I should feed liberally, with plenty of light exercise, and two months before the colt comes give her fifteen drops tinct. nux vomica in a little water on her tongue in the morning, and the same quantity of phosphoric acid at night. This will furnish the element to the nervous system that it is deficient in. It i worthy of a trial.

—The new seven-masted schooner building for John C. Crowley will be the first steel schooner ever built in this country and the first seven-master ever built in the world. She will carry a cargo of 7500 tons, spread forty-three d square feet of sail, and be handled by a thousand square feet of sail, and be nandled by a crew of only sixteen men, owing to many devices

Literature.

"Aliens," by Mary Tappan Wright, author of "A Truce and Other Tales," is a novel of North and South. The book a contemporary life in the South with social, and, to a slight exten political conditions, dramatic in mand full of picturesque color. The the novel indicates the point of view that the social conditions quite by themselves, and Northern woman finds herself ization almost as strange to her as as side her own race. The Southers with the subtle effects of social and ical traditions, are portrayed with insight and power. This book is a markable one and has a decidedly flavor and color, which makes it more ful and entertaining than many. by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York Fly-Rods and Fly-Tackle," sugg

P. Wells, published by Harper & B New York, is a most interesting volu-Another good book published by & Brothers is " Nature's Calenda Ernest Ingersoll. This volume is in to be a daily companion for all nature. It is full of useful informa the agriculturist, botanist, and all wi out-door life. There is a memori blank on each page, to enable the renote his own observations.

as to their manufacture and use, b

Charles Felton Pidgin, author of nerhassett" and " Quincy Adams Say will soon publish through C. M. Clark pany, Boston, a new book entitled Climax," a purely fictitious roman Aaron Burr, a story of "What Might Been," if he had not shot Hamilton, relat the adventures of Burr, an American

Probably no book has met with such ularity as "Audrey," by Mary Johns published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Bo ton, who also was the author of "To Have and To Hold," "Prisoners of Hope," etc. "Audrey" is now in its 136th thousand There are many beautiful illustrations by F. C. Yohn in color, quite distinctly new and elever work of its kind, affording greater imaginary interest. "Audrey" is a love tale of Colonial days. It is a volume full of decidedly interesting situations, clever in its presentation of characters, and more than original its origin of presentments which has always characterized the writings of Mary Johnston. It contains eleverness, color and spirit, a book that contains material enough for a dozen volumes. Brief, yet descriptive, though not foolishly dwelling on repetitions so common even in our best books of today. The climaxes are strong. The volume is worth reading, and one of the best of the year.

Two new books soon to be published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, are Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines" and "The Brook Book." These books are sure

to be very popular.
"Hester Blair," by William Henry Carson, and published by C. M. Clark Publishing Company, Boston, with illustrations by Charles H. Stephens, is "the sweetest love story ever told." The frontispiece would at tract one to the book at once. It suggests the contents admirably. A well-flavored tale of a simple life, yet running through it the veins, eddies and undercurrents that make our lives more or less complex. Each of us knows a Hester, a John Cary or a Slack. They are of the common, every-day sort of people. The author paints them as they are of flesh and blood. "Hester Blair is a plain tale of love, of joy, of suffering. Mr. Carson, indeed, in his first book has the credit of presenting his tale in a most interesting and charming manner. His characters are real, true to color, and the many situations are original and amusing, and afford one much that interests and at the same time creates a desire for more. This volume is one that deserves much of good said about it, for it does bring forth a love tale of unquestionable strength, and the author has completely covered ground which seems to be little credit. Mr. Carson's other books will be watched with interest.

'The Role of the Unconquered," by Test Dalton, published by G. W. Dillingham Company, New York city, is a romance of the courtship of Henry of Navarre. It is animated, carefully arranged, dramatic, and unusually interesting. Charles Major, author of "When Knighthood Was In Flower," in a letter to the publishers, says: "The Role of the Unconquered" is certainly an interesting story of an interesting period, and well told. Henry of Navarre is to me one of the most fascinating characters in all history. I believe you will have great success with the book." One has only to open the book anywhere and glance down one of its pages in order to see the true value of this carefully prepared story. any more charming and interesting book has appeared this season it has not come to our notice. The whole book is simple, naive and straightforward, a powerful and interesting story of old-fashioned love. Like all the books of Test Dalton it has life, spirit and

volume of wonderful nature studies. based upon the author's "Friends Knowing," with additions of much and interesting material. The a Ernest Ingersoll, of the present paper American animal life has become ver ably known through his " Nature's dar." None will be inclined to doub fore the value and authenticity of Ingersoll's studies of weasels, snall sparrows, small deer, wild mice, and all the other fascinating livin that inhabit field and orchard. Me be style of this writer is charming. creates for his reader the very see describing, and one actually gets the of the grass upon which one rec fancy as one watches the coy of the book's stories. The pictul themselves effectively to this impre reality. The book is an exception one for developing nature-lovers. lished by Harper & Brothers, N city.]

cleverness. "Wild Life of Orchard and Field"

Rockhaven." a book of gre est by Charles Clark Munn, th of the popular "Uncle Terry," us a sweet and convincing New England life which lacks II heart interest" nor the poet ciation of nature remarkable author's earlier work. A very country character is the Jess I the present work, while the pure that springs up between Winn a interwoven as it is with the great scheme which furnishes much of terial of the story, is notable bo strength and delicacy. The restful atmosphere is ably contrasted with ness aspects of city life. The scen panie in the stock exchange is a managed. This is a simple story, liked and widely read. | Published

& Shepard, Boston.

Poultry.

Practical Poultry Points. ens in the United States were in-

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aine of poultry on hand June 1, 1900, 794,996; the value of poultry raised was \$136,891,877, and the value of duced in 1899 was \$144,286,158. The ome derived by the farmers from itry industry in 1899, representing al value of the eggs produced as well poultry raised, was \$281,178,033. tal, the report says, makes the poul-

chickens, Illinois being again second ,600,728. Texas and Missouri lead in mber of turkeys, having 648,671 and respectively. The poultry of Lwa d June 1, 1900, was valued at \$6,535, figure considerably in advance of any ate value for poultry of \$6,415,033.

above figures look large, and yet we are killed, and the number of eggs propriced when they were plenty, and lower priced when the hens were not laying, quite as fine flavored in the winter. the price, but because of the quality. They were like a friend we knew who had fried eggs in a restaurant one day in winter, and said that he " would as lief eat salt hay." Evidently they were of the salt-packed va-

But as to the poultry. As we visit the markets here very often, we will say that we see no meat food that fails to come up to the first-class or second-class grade as often as does the poultry, possibly excepting the spring ducks. They are in the hands of those who make an especial business of trying to get the largest weights in the least time, and are usually large enough and fat enough. But chickens come in at all ages and conditions. A bird at three pounds weight alive is just in condition to put on fat and flesh both, if well fed, but if killed then it has, according to test carefully made about twenty-one ounces of offal, six ounces of bone, and eighteen ounces of edible meat when cooked. If grown to six pounds it will have but little more offal, possibly ten ounces of bone and 31 to four pounds of better meat than the other.

Buyers know enough about this so that they are willing to pay a better price for better birds, and firms engaged in the business, to the extent of dressing some ten thousand chickens and fowl a day, get many lots that they find it profitable to shut up and feed for two or three weeks before selling, though it costs them more to do this than it would cost the one who grew them. They anticipate handling twenty times as

eggs that are infertile can be tested out on the centre it is infertile, and if muddy and the contents seem to shift as looked at and turned, it is probably addled and should be thrown out.

All of this is correct, with the exception that it is sometimes hard to tell the condievidently clear on the seventh day. And as welfth day of incubation, we would 75 cents a pound. make a final test on the fourteenth day, and throw out those in which there was not an ion. In making these tests the eggs should be handled carefully, neither shakthem to remain in the nest or the incubator.

JAMES BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

ANGORA CAT.

Edition, Beautifully Illustrates ing How to Select, Breed, Train

and Manage Them.

sok of its kind. Contains most important on The Origin, How to Train, Care for and Bredding, Proper Food, Breeding and Exhibition and Transportation, The Bench and Grown of the Colors, besides interesting stories of how drink play and sleep; in fact, everything my origin, Over the Prisoner, "He Wester, "Meter," the Prisoner, "He Wester, "Meter," the Prisoner, "He Wester, "Meter," the Prisoner, "He Wester, "Relet," the Prisoner, "He Wester, "Relet," the Prisoner, "A Hospital Cat," are all stales. The volume, aside from being an reatise on the cat, forms a delightful gift iffed by Robert Kent James. How the prisoner of the theorem of the color, and the prisoner of the color, and the prisoner color, and the prisoner of the design of the color, and the prisoner of the color, and the prisoner of the color of the for thousands of beautiful specimens of the color, and the prisoner of the well-known breeder. The book contains ful information as to the diet and generalize, in fact, a work that is indispensable to of one of the valuable and beautiful anial Fork Come.

The Story of the Come.

The Story of the Come.

The Story of the Come.

The The Come of the valuable and beautiful anial Fork Come. and Manage Them.

o are lovers of cats will find much that is and instructive in this book."—School to us a book which those who are fond o. glad to read."—George T. Angell, in Our

sols, Roston.

Seful volume, both for the owners of the dothe, cats. It is tastefully bound and rated, — Our Fellow Creatures, Chicago.

of highest authority, exceedingly enterliof facts, beautifully illustrated."—Ameritor, Boston, Mass.

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JAMES BROTHERS, Publishers 228 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Poultry and Game.

Poultry is in but moderate supply, but the demand very light. Some fiesh-killed Northern and Eastern broiler chickens are s during 1900, according to a report sold at 20 to 25 cents, and roasting sizes at oday by the Census Bureau, having 18 to 20 cents, with fair to good lots at 12 to arly 16,000,000,000 eggs during the 15 cents. Fowls are 12 to 14 cents for compared with about 10,000,000,000 common to extra. Pigeons from 75 cents ear 1890. Of the 5,739,657 farms in a dozen for common up to \$1,25 or \$1.50 ted States. 5,096,252 reported poultry, I number of fowls three months old reing as follows: Chickens, inguinea fowls 233,598,085, turkeys are common up to \$1,25 or \$1.50 for fancy. Squabs scarce and choice large \$2.50 to \$3.50 a dozen, but only a few reach top price. Western iced poultry in fair demand, fowls at 11 to 12 cents, geese 5,776,863 and ducks 4,807,358. Old roosters 9 cents and turkeys common to good 12 to 14 cents. Frozen stock furnishes most of the supply. Some broilers bring 16 to 17 cents and more sell at 14 to 15 cents, choice chickens 14 to 15 cents, and fair to good lots 12 to 121 cents. Fowl choice at 12 cents and common to good 101 to 111 cents. A few choice small turkeys are 151 to 16 cents, but more lots are 15 to 153 cents. Live poultry in good supply at lustry one of the largest connected 12 to 122 cents for fowl, and 8 to 10 cents for griculture.

roosters. Game in small supply. A few wild ducks come in and best bring \$1.25 to lowa were responsible for 199,243,- \$1.50 a pair, and some small shore ducks d Illinois second with 172,805,340, are sold at 20 to 50, cents a pair, but they add also in the list of States with 18,them.

borticultural.

Apple Orchards.

A strong plea for scientific culture of single State, except Illinois, with an apple orchards comes from the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station, and some of the experiences recorded in the bulleting the value of poultry of all kinds sold are of practical application to every State ed could be increased by one-half at by proper and careful feeding before orchards reed cultivation and fertilizing wherever a big crop is expected. This is duced in the same or greater proportion by a little more care to have them laying at the season when the higher prices prevail. It is true that the practice of cold storage has a crop of wheat, which is probably the done much to equalize the value of eggs during the entire year, making them higher crops of apples. Not realizing that trees need fertilizing as well as grain crops, they continue to leave the orchards to take this has not kept pace with the care of themselves and starvation results. ased demand from the people, who Another fruitful reason for this starvation have learned that a storage egg is as sweet of the trees is the practice that has grown and as nutritious as the fresh-laid egg, if ap in many places of raising grass and hay in the orchard and cutting it for stock or When people knew that a large share of the other purposes. The soil is not only robbed eggs offered in winter had been packed in to produce a crop of apples, but it is made lime or salt to preserve them, and when to contribute to the production of a crop of they had tested a few such lots, there was hay and grass. There cannot be other than a decrease in the demand, not because of one result. The soil degenerates, the trees grow old while still young, the fruits fail to mature and become of salable size, and failure all around follows.

The orchards require cultivation, and if grass or green plant food is raised it needs to be turned under or allowed to decay on the ground. We cannot raise hay and apples in the same orchard and hope to keep up the strength of the soil. There is one good point emphasized in the bulletin which should be heeded by all. The orchard will do better if provided with some good covering or mulch for winter. This can be best supplied by stopping the cultivation of the land by middle of summer, and planting some crop which will keep green through the winter and form a surface covering to protect the roots of the trees from the sun and extreme cold. There is no better crop for this in the Northern States than winter rye, and in the South cow peas or some other good plant food. Such a winter covering should then be plowed under in spring.

PROF. S. N. DOTY. New York.

Vegetables in Boston Market.

There is a better supply of Southern vegebox and new \$1 to \$1.50 a dozen bunches. Carrots 75 cents a box, 75 cents to \$1 a dozen | we think will not be realized until the new Carrots 75 cents a box, 75 cents to \$1 a dozen for new. Flat turnips 30 to 40 cents a crop comes in. Last week receipts were 479 in the spring. But we had some fields of a property. They should, therefore, be well-well-will great the first control of the first control of the spring in the spring. But we had some fields of a property. bushel, yellow, if good, 75 to 90 cents a cars of hay, of which 206 were billed for ex- heavier clay or muck character that we many two years hence, and if the birds are in good condition will find a foreign market barrel, and White French \$1.50. Parsnips in good condition will find a foreign market barrel, and White French \$1.50. Parsnips box. Onions a week last year, 360 cars of hay, of which 77 which 77 week last year, 360 cars of hay, of which 77 week last year, 360 cars of hay, of which 77 week last year, 360 cars of hay, of which 77 week last year, 360 cars of hay, of which 77 which 77 week last year, 360 cars of hay, of which 77 which 77 week last year, 360 cars of hay, of which 77 barrel, and White French \$1.50. Farsnips in good condition will find a foreign market for all that the home market does not demand.

Some of the best bring mand.

Some of the best bring mand.

The Farmer and Stock Breeder says that

barrel, and White French \$1.50. Farsnips to for straw. Corresponding week last year, 360 cars of hay, of which 77 were billed for export, and 23 cars of straw. Could not work as early. Incre would be week last year, 360 cars of hay, of which 77 were billed for export, and 23 cars of straw. Could not work as early. Incre would be an accumulation of manure from horse and were billed for export, and 23 cars of straw. Cow stables well mixed with straw or other bedding which there had not been time to fail to supply good food in proper amounts at regular intervals. That is the way wellif several hens are set at the same time, the prices, and bushel boxes are 95 cents to \$1.15. Havana are \$2.35 to \$2.40 a crate and the fifth or seventh day, and the fertile ones | Egyptian \$3 a sack. New bunches \$4 to \$5 in large bales, \$16.50 to \$17.50 in small bales, put under a less number of hens, while the a hundred, and some new Baltimore 75 cents other hens can be given more eggs and be a basket. Leek steady at 50 to 75 cents a none the worse for an extra week of incu- dozen and chives the same. Shallots 12½ bating work. If the egg is fertile when it is cents a quart. Radish 40 cents a dozen. ncircled between the thumb and forefinger, Good native celery is \$6 to \$7 a long box, and held between the eye and a gas jet or and Western \$4 to \$4.50. Salsify 75 cents to candle flame, it will be opaque, excepting \$1 a dozen. Artichokes \$1.50 to \$2 a bushel, but the best grades, which are in demand, the air space at the large end. If clear in and French artichokes \$3.50 to \$3.75 a dozen. Cucumbers are lower, \$7 to \$8 per hundred for No. 1, and No. 2 from \$4 to \$6. Florida peppers \$2.50 to \$3 for six-basket carrier. Egg plant, best \$4 to \$4.50 a box, but some poorer at \$2.50 to \$3.50. Southern tomatoes \$2.25 to \$2.50 a carrier, and hothouse 17 tion of the germ in an egg with a dark-brown cents a pound. Hubbard squash scarce at shell even on the seventh day, as it is not as \$100 to \$120 a ton and marrow \$5 per hun- thy is easy at \$17 to \$18, No. 1 \$16.50 to \$18, transparent as the white shell. With such dred pounds. Some southern summer at eggs it is desirable to wait until the tenth \$2.50 to \$3 a crate. California asparagus \$4 efore making the test, unless it is very to \$6 a dozen bunches and Southern \$3 to \$4.50. Rhubarb, native 8 to 9 cents apound many chicks seem to die in the shell about and Western \$2 to \$2.50 a box. Mushrooms

Cabbages are in fair supply and steady demand. Native \$1 a barrel, Florida new evident pulsation of the heart and a blood \$1.50 to \$2 a barrel crate, red \$1 to \$1.25 a box. Cauliflower from \$3.50 to \$4 per case of two dozen. Kale steady at \$1 a barrel as more allowing them to be chilled, as imight cause more loss than allowing southern spinach \$1.25 for Baltimore. Southern spinach \$1.50 to \$2 a barrel, or 60 at Boston, Jersey City and New Orton remain in the nest or the incubator.

Cents a box. Lettuce varies much in qualcents a box. Lettuce varies much in quality and condition, some selling as low as \$1 a box, but really good solid heads are \$2.50 to \$3. Beet greens \$1.25 a box. Dandelions 75 to 90 cents, and parsley 90 cents to \$1. Romaine and escarole \$1.25 a dozen. Florida string beans, green \$2.50 to \$3 a crate, and wax \$2.50 to \$3.50. Florida peas, good to

choice, 4-basket crates \$2 to \$3. Potatoes are in good supply, but there is a steady demand, and prices are firm. Best Aroostook Green Mountains bring 93 to 95 cents, fair to good 90 to 92 cents. Hebrons good to extra 90 to 93 cents, Rose 95 cents, and Dakota Red 80 to 85 cents. York State white 80 to 85 cents for round and 75 to 80 cents for long. New Brunswick Rose 90 cents, and Silver Dollars 85 cents. Foreign in small demand, 168-pound sacks Scotch at \$2 to \$2.15, and Belgian \$1.75 to \$2.

Domestic and Foreign Fruit. The receipts of apples are light, only 2144 barrels last week and 528 were exported.



S. C. R. I. RED COCK, "SAVAGE." Winner of six first prizes. One of the brill ant red birds. Owned by G. A. Addison.

to 30 cents a box, but others are dull at 15 to much more than it was a year ago.

A. 65 \$ 16 14 15

\$1.75 to \$2,25, and a little grape fruit, good to choice at \$6 to \$7.50 a box. Jamaica oranges practically done; 205 boxes last California fruit hol's the market, 28,034 for fancy and extras; 280, 324 and 360 counts use of a cover crop on lands to be spring \$2.50 to \$2.75. Seedlings at \$2.75 to \$3.25 for choice and \$3.20 for fancy. Val- learned another lesson by practical expeencias are higher at \$5.50 for regulars and rience, while others did not for lack of testlarge at \$6.50 to \$7. Some California grape fruit at \$3.25 to \$3.75, and lemons at \$2.25 to \$2.75. Messina and Palermo lemons 300 counts \$2.75 to \$3 for choice, and \$3.25 to \$3.50 for fancy; 360 counts same grades 25 cents less. Mediterranean oranges, only 371 boxes, \$2.50 for half boxes and \$4.25 to \$4.50 for boxes. Mediterranean bloods \$1.50 to \$2 for half boxes and California tangerines at \$2.25 to \$2.75 for half boxes. Good Malaga grapes \$6 to \$6.50 a cask, and fancy \$7 to \$9. Dates 4 cents a pound. Turkish figs 14 to 20 cents, and bananas \$1.50 to \$2.50 a stem as to size and condition. Cocoanuts about \$3 per hundred,

with a few selected large a little higher. The Hay Trade.

do not receive any more than hay enough to very much if a few extra cars arrive in one

Boston has usually been one of those supplies in a hope for lower prices, which No. 1, either size, \$16 to\$17, No. 2 \$14 to \$15. to \$12.50. Straw coming freely at \$15 to \$16 for long rye, \$11 to \$12 for tangled rye and the decaying manure below.

\$9.50 to \$10.50 for oat.

New York is also well supplied with all \$16, No. 3 \$11 to \$12.50, cloved mixed \$11 to of the first crops put in after the plow can \$11.50, clover \$10 to \$11, long rye straw \$16 be run, and especially when they are grown for No. 1 and \$15 for No. 2, oat straw \$9.50 and wheat straw from \$9 to \$11.50. Jersey clover grades are better there. Prime timo-No. 2 \$15 to \$16, No. 3 \$12 to \$13; elover mixed, No. 1 \$13 to \$15, No. 2 \$11 to \$12: clover, No. 1 \$12 and No. 2 \$10 to \$11: long rye straw, No. 1 \$16 and No. 2 \$14, tangled they are out of the ground, but rye out and wheat straw \$0 to \$10. In we think if allowed to sprout berve, out and wheat straw \$9 to \$10. In Brooklyn nearly all grades are 50 cents a ton higher than in New York, and firm; some of the lower grades even \$1 a ton higher, as supply has been very light

The Hay Trade Journal gives highest rates at the several markets as \$19 timore and Richmond, \$15 at Norfolk, St. Louis and Pittsburg, \$14 at Chicago and Louisville, \$13.50 at Milwaukee, Cincinnati Duluth, \$11 at Minneapolis and St. Paul.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says there has been a decline in prices on hay since the deep enough. announcement that there would be no orders for hay for England or South Africa during They have shipped nearly 100,000 April. have sent more if the Canadian railways had been prepared to handle it, and possibly could have supplied the full amount needed for South Africa, about 30,000 tons a month. They think they can furnish that after the ports of Montreal and Quebec are open, which is likely to be within a few weeks. This has put quite a handsome revenue in the hands of the farmers throughout the Dominiou.

Farm Hints for April.

AN EARLY SPRING.

but light demand. A few fancy sell at 25 the frost out and the water drained off

But few Florida oranges coming. Indian River bright \$3.50 to \$4 a box, good to choice \$2.75 to \$3, russet \$2.50 to \$2.75. an advantage over the one whose land is undrained, and is underlaid by a clay subsoil that holds the water until week went to retailers at previous prices. it evaporates. Another is that the land which has a good proportion of vegetable boxes last week. Navels 96,112 and 126 matter plowed under, either in fall or early counts, choice \$2.50 to \$2.75 a box and spring, becomes friable and fit for cultivafancy \$3 to \$3.50, 150 to 216 counts, \$2.75 to tion much sooner than that which is heavy \$3.25 for good to choice and \$3.25 to \$3.75 and compact for lack of such matter. The plowed is thus plainly shown. A few ing it. The land which was most thoroughly worked, perhaps by plowing and cross plowing, and several harrowings before the seed was put in, gave the crops an earlier and more vigorous start, and if frequent cultivation was kept up it resisted the summer drought better than land that was less thoroughly worked.

ADAPTING MANURE TO THE SOIL. one fertilizer manufacturer obtains licenses While some of the distributing hay markets sis on their tags, and test practically the same in the Experiment Station analysis. supply their demand, there are others that Evidently there are not more than four or Continue this method until there seems to have a reputation for keeping about a steady price, and being able to hold supplies, even if they are not all sold on arrival. how to adapt the stable and barnyard grain at the stable. Some cows relish it For this reason many prefer to send their manure, not only to the crops, but to the goods to such places, than to others which soil. Most of the older ones have learned trey can hold, while grain fed to stock in quote higher rates, but may drop from them that the manure from the different animals the pasture is storing a supply for next windoes not affect all crops alike. What is most favorable to a good growth of one crop may produce imperfect or diseased growth in anmanures mixed together in a compost heap. well rotted, and then applied on the surface quotations. Choice timothy is \$17.50 to \$18 these heavy fields and plowed in, using in large bales, \$16.50 to \$17.50 in small bales, them for the later crops, as squashes, winter cabbages and cauliflower, with possibly a No. 3 and clover mixed \$12 to \$13, clover \$12 little fertilizer to give the plants a start until they could send their roots down to

FIELD CROPS. As oats seem to germinate and grow in a with others neglected. Prime timothy is \$18 to \$18.50, No. 1 \$17 to \$17.50, No. 2 \$15 to as a nurse or protecting crop for clover, and are to be cut for hay, for which purpose we City has been well supplied, but demand for think they are more valuable than when grown for grain, excepting in the more northern parts of the United States or in nips the top of the stalk a little after fore being planted, the sprout not being too rank and tender, and set carefully after the danger from frost is over, they will mature as early and produce better crops. 'We know that more than one light frost results in injury, and do not think one any benefit. We have protected both potatoes and corn from frost to some extent by making our furrows a little deeper than usual, then covering the side not quite enough to fill the furrow. A frost would lie on the higher earth between the furrows and not and Kansas City, \$13 at Buffalo, \$11.50 at settle down into them. The cultivation later on made them level, and there was little need of any "hilling up," as the roots were GARDEN CROPS.

The other crops which can be sown early in the spring are what are usually called tons during the past six months, and could garden crops, although those who put them in by the hundred acres in a lot might well claim that they should call them field crops. Before the pea louse worked so much injury to that erop it was not unusual to read of one hundred-acre fields of them in the truckfarming section. They can be put in as early as the ground can be worked, especially on sandy soil or a sandy loam, which is where they grow best when it is made rich enough. We never knew frost or even a covering of snow to do any damage to them, and if they are grown and out of the way early the ground can be used for one AN EARLY SPRING.

The present indications are that farmers and gardeners will be able to put their crops in the open ground this year much earlier in demand at \$4 to \$4.50, and a few fancy bring \$4.75. Western Gano are \$4 to \$4.25, and some ordinary Baldwin and Greening \$3.25 to \$3.75 to \$4.25, and some ordinary Baldwin and Greening \$3.25 to \$3.75. Western Ben Davis \$3.50 to \$4.50 to to \$4. of several other crops, of which we

used for another crop. Many leave one row in six in the onion bed for setting celery plants, or one row in three for winter beets, and we have seen alternate rows of onions and carrots. Neither should be put in until two or three weeks after the onions are sown. Lettuce and radish seed in the open ground as soon as the surface can be scratched, and we have seen them do fairly well from seed selfsown the previous fall. Have also seen plants from self-sown beets in the spring, but never succeeded in getting any of them to grow well, when transplanted. These erops are so much grown under glass that they may be called a perpetual crop in this market, there seldom being a week when they cannot be found. The flat turnip also may be sown very early, and it likes nothing better to grow on than an old field which has not been in cultivation for many years, rather light and sandy, but made rich with well rotted manure, or a good standard fertilizer rich in potash. Then they grow smooth and free from worms. ORCHARD WORK.

There is but little orchard work this month but to spray the trees before the buds form, with a solution of copper sulphate, or Bordeaux mixture to destroy eggs and the germs of fungus diseases. The sprays may be used much stronger before leaves open than afterward, and the trunk and larger limbs should be well saturated. Nests of brown tail moth and tent caterpillars' rings around the twigs should also be cut out and carefully burned. There will be need later on to spray with ordeaux mixture and paris green or arsenate of lead, for the other insects. The copper sulphate spray also destroys the anthracnose or red rust on raspberry and blackberry, if used in season, and the disease is not too far advanced. If it is, cut out and burn the worst infected stalks, and spray those remaining. Use this solution on pear, peach, plum and cherry trees, and on grape vines, freely before the leaves out. Even if a few are out and the spray kills them others will soon start.

The grass begins to show green, and the stock, when turned into the yard, seem to get an odor from it, which we may not detect, as we have not been trained to like grass, excepting in the spring greens that are boiled, if we may call them grass. We believe in letting them indulge their appetite for green food, under certain wholesome restrictions. We would not let them into the pastures until we had been the entire rounds, to make sure that fences and walls were in such shape as to retain them. It is not enough to know that they were all right last fall. Some lawless or reckless hunter may have torn down more wall for a six-cent rabbit than he would have thrown down for a half-dollar There has been a great deal said and or would rebuild in a half day's labor, or written about adap...g the manure or the he may have broken a rail or two of fence to fertilizer to the crops, and perhaps not too get over himself or let his dog crawl through much, though in practice the theory has Having seen this all right, select a pleasant Having seen this all right, select a pleasant day, give a good feed in the morning in the barn, and as much water as they want to largely the surplus profits of labor in this counbeen carried to the point of humbug, when day, give a good feed in the morning in the in a State for twenty-five or thirty different | drink, and in the afternoon let them out for brands of fertilizer, of which there are eight to ten that bear practically the same analyleave it before them, so that they may have an appetite for the morning's breakfast. even when they appear as full of grass as tiey can hold, while grain fed to stock in ter, to make more milk or more even growth. YOUNG STOCK.

Most farmers find their stock increasing tables and of hothouse products this week, but others are scarce and high as a rule, with but others are scarce and high as a rule, with but few exceptions. Old beets are \$1.50 a but few exceptions. Old beets are \$1.50 a lthough suburban dealers are buying light we tilled, we preferred to have all the has been taken to breed from good stock, each one should mean additional income to comed on arrival, properly cared for and lower grades are in over supply and weak at droppings had not decayed. This we put on come visitors should be received in this

> —The maple-sugar season in Vermont is now called the best that they have had for many years while ten good sap days, and a yield of 2½ pound per tree as an average for an orchard, is called good season. This year they report fifteen good days, and some of them have four pounds or more of sugar to a tree.
>
> —The total shipments of boots and shoes

period last year 94,453. The total shipments thus far in 1902 have been 1,203,585 cases, against 1,216, 707 cases in 1901. - There are 18,266,140 horses, valued at \$896,-

721,093, on the farms in the United States; aver

age value, \$49.09.

—The Canadian exports to the United States in 1901 were less than \$40,000,000, while she Canada. Potatoes also will endure a wet and cold soil, and are not killed if the frost \$119,000,000, leaving an actual balance of trade against Canada of over \$70,000,000.

—Statistics issued by the Treasury Department show the consumption of sugar now to be ment snow the consumption of sugar now to be sixty-eight pounds a year for each person on the globe. In 1880 it was 22 pounds for each person. Beets supply of per cent. of the world's supply.

—Kansas in 20 years raised 2,995,335,508 bushels of corn and 691,297,613 bushels of wheat -The school children of Lynn have gathered

nearly 700,000 nests of the brown-tail moth this spring under the incentive of prizes for those who gathered the most. As each nest is supposed to have from 100 to 200 of the poisonous and destruc-tive insects, what a pest they might have been in a few weeks. But many individuals and some towns are doing nothing in the matter, or have appropriated sums scarcely sufficient to clear one good sized orchard. The Salem News has offered \$80 in prizes to the school children of that city in 29 prizes, of which the highest is \$25 and

—Eggs are in moderate supply as storage has begun in the West, although but few have been stored here as yet. Nearby and Cape fancy sell at 17 to 18 cents, choice fresh Northern and East-ern and selected Western at 16 to 16‡ cents, fair to good 15½ to 16 cents, and dirty Western at 14½ to 15 cen s. Duck eggs at 22 to 23 cents for Western, at 25 cents for Baltimore, with goose eggs at 40 cents. Storage eggs are held at 16‡ cents, and there are now 9816 cases in storage. There were

29,594 cases a year ago.

—Exports of dairy products from New York were 35 packages of butter and 11,628 boxes of cheese, of which 2390 went to Liverpool, 3618 to London, 3327 to Bristol and 2293 to Newcastle.

—The export from the port of Boston for the week ending April 5 included 450,833 pounds cheese. For the same week last year the exports included 18,505 pounds butter, 331,180 pounds cheese and 319,896 pounds oleo.

Soft Harness **EUREKA** larness Cil Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

with the way to the state of the same

to \$18, fresh ribs 131 cents, corned and fresh to \$18, fresh rlbs 13½ cents, corned and fresh shoulders 10 cents, smoked shoulders 10½ cents, lard 10½ cents, in pails 11½ to 11½ cents, hams 13 cents, skinned hams 13½ cents, sausage 10½ cents, Frankfurt sausages 10 cents, boiled hams 18½ to 18½ cents, bacon 12½ to 13½ cents, bolognas 9 cents, pressed hams 12½ cents, raw leaf lard 11½ cents, rendered leaf lard 11½ cents, in pails 12½ to 12½ cents, pork tongues \$22.50, loose sait pork 11 cents, priskets 11½ cents, sausage meat 9½ cents cents, briskets 11½ cents, sausage meat 9½ cents, Quaker scrapple 10 cents, country-dressed hogs

—The visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada on April 5 included 48,414,000 bushels of wheat, 8,508,000 bushels of corn, 3,300,-000 bushels of oats, 2,016,000 bushels of rye and 1,455,000 bushels of barley. Compared with the previous week this shows a decrease of 1,151,000 bushel of wheat, 291,000 bushels of corn, 83,000 bushels of rye, and 120,000 bushels of barley April 6, 1901, the supply was 53,890,000 bushels of wheat, 21,990 bushels of corn, 11,390,000 bushels of cats, 1,112,000 bushels of rye and 850,000 bushels of shadow.

oats, 1,112,000 bushels of rye and 850,000 bushels of barley.

—The strong position is unchanged on beef. Very choice sides 10 to 10½ cents, extra sides 9½ to 10 cents, heavy 8½ to 9 cents, good 8½ to 8½ cents, light grass and cows 7 to 8 cents, extra hinds 11½ to 12½ cents, good 10 to 11 cents, light 8½ to 9½ cents, extra fores 7½ to 8½ cents, heavy 6½ to 7 cents, good 6½ to 6½ cents, light 5½ to 6cents, backs 6½ to 10 cents, rattles 5½ to 6½ cents, chucks 7 to 8½ cents, short ribs 8½ to 14 cents, rounds 7 to 9½ cents, short ribs 8½ to 14 cents, rounds 7 to 9½ cents, short ribs 87 to 14 cents, rounds 7 to 9 cents, short fibs of to 14 cents, rounds 7 to 94 cents, rumps 9 to 13 cents, rumps and loins 10 to 15 cents, loins 13 to 17 cents.

—Trafton makes the exports from Atlantic and Gulf ports to include 239,600 barrels of flour, 2,204,000 bushels of wheat, 228,000 bushels of corn, 2370 barrels of pork, 11,009,000 pounds of lard and

28,221 boxes of meats.

—Muttons and lambs are about steady: Lambs, 9½@11cents; fancy and Brightons, 10@11½ cents; spring lambs, \$5@9; yearlings, 8@10 cents; muttons, 8@10 cents; fancy, 9@10½ cents; veals, 9@10 cents; fancy and Brightons, 10@11 cents. -The farmer's interests are receiving some

——The farmer's interests are receiving some attention in Washington. The National Senate passes the oleomargarine bill by a vote of 39 to 31.

—In 1897 the amount of cash on deposit in the savings banks of the United States was \$1,940,000,000; it is now \$2,640,000,000, an increase of

___Some uneasiness has been aroused in London by an announcement that the American meat combination is stopping cattle shipments. The Liverpool Post says: "When the Chicago beef trust's plans are fully developed the Britisher will have to face a considerable increase in the price of meat, as the Americans propose to control the dispatch of meat cargoes." The Post declares this already has begun, and that, for the first time on record, cattle ships have sailed for Liverpool without having live stock on board.

—Our attention has recently been called to the large number of veteran farmers in western the large number of veteran farmers in western Massachusetts, ranging in vigorous old age from eighty to ninety-five years. Milton Porter of Cummington, who died Monday at the age of ninety-five, was a fine pattern of the hill-town farmers, having lived upon the same farm on which he was born and in the same house enlarged. He was successful in his generation, and leaves a good farm to his son, R. M. Porter.

For Dogs, Cats, Horses, Cattle and Sheep. All Skin Diseases they are subject to can be cured by this valuable remedy. Also

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able Poultry Raising.
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And now the Prince of Wales,

Maxim of the very-modern author: When in doubt, write about an animal.

Yankee inventiveness may now take off its hat to Santos Dumont in person

An irate cow puncher is evidently quite as handy with his gun in Charlestown as anywhere else.

Literature is truly a tempting occupation. One of the latest authors is also president of a Pennsylvania coal mining company.

In facing the question of providing material for improving its own works, the steel trust seems to be somewhat muscle bound.

Mayor Collins not only believes that it is well to have an umbrella for a rainy day, but also that it is a good thing to have a big

Let us pause and donate one kindly thought to the gentle brigand who first suggested a turkey dinner for Miss Stone's Thanksgiving.

The price of beef is reported to have risen in England. This is as terrifying as the rise of a certain other well-known food product in Boston.

The inhabitants of the Danish West Indies seem to be less startled at being annexed than are many of the persons who view the proceeding from the outside. Mrs. Poulteney Bigelow comes to America

a nom de plume. Will the publishers arrange a guessing contest? With our own insistence upon China for

China not for the foreigners. Maxim has built a motor car for war ser

vice. Here at last is a modern substitute

for the "scythe armed chariots" of early Britain that should compel even the active enemy to take to the hills. When womankind has generally applied Madam Yale's directions for washing dishes

gracefully, every home will have an or-chestra; perhaps, indeed, this is why so many homes already have music boxes. Few persons make the best of circum-

stances more successfully than the Virginian moonshiner, who put in his period of preliminary incarceration studying law, and then successfully conducted his own case. There is no rest for the weary. Now that

we have ceased our enforced familiarity with the technicalities of bowling, the papers are upon us with the technicalties of seball and the racing bicycle. A writer in the Era has taken up his pen

to defend the proposition that woman's in-

tuition is nothing remarkable. Is this an-

other straw suggesting an ungallant conspiracy to prove eventually that woman is really not remarkable for anything? Princeton has evolved a direct and practical method of discouraging the young student from injuring college property. Papa is to be held responsible, and it is safe to

say that there is obviously little fun in joking with papa's pocketbook. A contemporary remarks that many Americans will be pleased to learn that Congress is not going to make an appropriation for the special embassy to King Edward's coronation. This is a pleasure, however,

The present activity of the Audubon Society out in Illinois suggests by contrast that the Audubon Society can now rest somewhat on its laurels in this part of the country. Whether fashion or the society is responsible, there are not many birds visible in the local millinery shops.

unrestrained rejoicing

The overture to a new opera recently produced in Germany lasted about an hour,-a lingering sweetness long drawn out, we fancy, that even musical Boston is not yet musical enough to appreciate. The composer is rather ahead of his time, even in

Feeding horses with oats from an automobile is certainly a kindly method of disarming terror, and the sooner this terror is disarmed the better for automobilists. But is it always the automobile? We have sometimes fancied that it might be the cos-

But why this indignation, in some quarters, because Mr. Cecil Rhodes has placed his free scholarships in an English rather than an American university? Has the delcately suggestive proverb about the teeth of a gift horse been absolutely forgotten?

Mr. Clapp is reported to have said that nothing short of an endowment will give us "a theatre worthy of the nation saved by Harrison, Grant and Dr. E. E. Hale." How about the nation saved by Washington, Lin- of the grower, coln and Ralph Waldo Emerson?

An interviewer in the Chicago Record-Herald has declared that Mrs. Campbell looks as if she might be deliciously mor-Is it possible that here is the disguised hand of the press agent stirring the curiosity of those who are not accustomed to consider the two attributes together, or to think of actresses who attempt large parts as delicious,—that is to say, highly agreeable argued that the No. 2 brand often sold about to the sense of taste or smell?

Present plans at Washington are considering placing a woman's head on a forthcoming issue of postage stamps. Is this another straw blowing toward the day when women may be Presidents, or merely a courteous intention of making postal matter both mail and femail?

The Department of Agriculture states that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, the exports of agricultural products from the United States were valued at \$952,000,-000, which was the largest amount ever reported in any one year, and more than \$100,-000,000 greater, than the year previous. Agricultural imports decreased to \$392,000, 000, or \$28,000,000 less than in the year previous. We exported about \$560,000,000 more of the agricultural products than we imported. As the exports and imports from

sugar, coffee, hides and skins, silk, vegetable fibres, fruits and nuts, tobacco, wool, tea, wines, cocoa, vegetable oils, distilled spirits, seeds, vegetables and spices, the combined value of those items amounting to about \$358,000,000. During 1901, for the first time in several years, exports of cotton exceeded in value exports of breadstuffs, which held the first and second places in agricult-ural export trade; meat products formed the largest item. Additional exports of leading importance, as named in the order of their value, were live animals, tobacco, vegetable oils, oilcake and oilcake meal, fruits and nuts, dairy products and seeds. These ten items comprised in value nearly ninetyseven per cent. of the total shipments of farm p roduce for 1901.

Orchard and Garden.

At the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Meeting Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell University said that the fifteen years last past were marked by three distinct improvements in the methods of caring for orchards. The first was the introduction of spraying, which had now become so universal a practice that in the young orchards, lessening the rows had now become so universal a practice that in the young orchards, lessening the rows it was not thought necessary to advocate it at the meetings. The second was the tillage of orchards, and that was so well settled trees crowd out the corn, seed to clover, cut now that the farmers do not ask, "Shall we cultivate?" but "What are best methods for clay or sandy soil," whichever the orchard was on. Now the prime question seems to be upon the use of a cover crop for the orchard, and he believed that within five years they would be discussing the merits of special cover crops for special soils. Where the soil is not in condition to grow better crops he would use rye as a starter, and gradually work the soil up with a novel which is to be published under a nom de plume. Will the publishers ar-

But it is quite possible to get the soil too rich with peas and clover if plowed under the Chinese, we are hardly in a position to each spring, and thus it would be well to change occasionally to buckwheat or rye. He would plow them in with gang plow, and cover only three or four inches deep. This he would do early in the spring, that they might decay. Would not use commercial fertilizers, or but little until the trees came into bearing. After the first four years the orchard should not need plowing, but the disc or cut-away harrows should be sufficient for the cultivation. He urged setting twoyear-old trees, and said that when two-yearold and six-year-old trees were set at the same time they were of equal size after five years. He is setting in his own orchard the Northern Spy, and top-grafting them with scions from bearing trees that produce fruit of known excellence, as he believes in the

We are not sure but that as many strawberries can be grown upon the same area of ground by the hill system as in matted rows, though we did not think so at one time, nor did we believe, as we do now, that the hills took no more labor than the matted row But if we "live and learn", we must change our mind at some time. The hill, if the land is rich enough, stools out well and covers considerable space, and every berry gets a fair chance at the sunlight. We think berries from the hill system will average much larger through the season than from the matted row, upon soil equally fertile. The hill may require, or certainly will allow of more frequent hoeing than the row, but this is in part compensated for by greater ease with which it can be kept free from weeds, and more than that, by the fact that while the row will not often be picked more than two years, the hills may often be kept good for five or six years, if kept free from grubs and other insects. The hills send their roots out farther if the runners are kept back, and they suffer less from the drought, and moisture is kept up also by the stirring of the soil. It is easier to pick that may be taken mildly, Congress not the berries from hills than matted rows. being so free from unnecessary appropria- As to the distance apart for the hills, tions as to make it a matter of surprised and | much must depend upon the richness of the cided by the owner as to the land he can devote to them. The farmer who owns a quarter section of 160 acres need not crowd is plants to save a few rods of land, and the man in a village tenement on a lot of five thousand square feet needs to economize space if he would have enough for the family table each season, and a few to spare in the very favorable seasons, as he should have.

The Horticultural Club, which meets at the School of Horticulture at Wolfboro, Canada, passed a set of resolutions of which the following were the most important: "Resolved, That we recommend that the

Fruit Marks act be amended so as to classify

apples into four grades, as follows: 1st. 'Extra,' consisting of extra large, well-grown specimens of one variety, sound, of nearly uniform size and normal shape, and containing not less than ninety per cent free from defects and properly packed.

"2d. 'No. 1,' consisting of large, wellgrown fruit of one variety, sound, of nearly uniform size and normal shape, and contain ing not less than ninety per cent. free from defects and properly packed.

"3d. 'No. 2,' consisting of smaller specimens of one variety, sound, of nearly uniform size and normal shape, and containing not less than ninety per cent. free from de fects, and properly packed.

'4th. Either 'drops,' 'culls,' or 'No. 3,' consisting of culls, windfalls, misshapen, inferior or defective fruit. "And whereas, there is nowhere in the act any protection given to the grade marks

"Therefore, Resolved, that Section 10 be amended so as to provide the same penalty for altering or effacing the packer's grade marks, by any unauthorized person, as for

tampering with the inspector's marks." This last clause was suggested by one who aid that the marks of the poorer grades on barrels shipped by him had been removed, and a mark of No. 1 substituted, thus injuring the reputation of his brand. It was as well as No. 1 in England, as some of the lealers liked to have a larger number in a barrel when of uniform size. The X system of marking was condemned, because many did not know whether X or XXX was the

higher grade. As some of these suggestions are likely to become law, perhaps before shipments begin for the next season, the United States should adopt similar regulations, and they should be strictly enforced. State apple are generally as good as Canadian, and as honestly packed, we hope, but if the buyers feel that they have more protection as to quality and condition in the Canadian fruit, we may be forced to take a second place in

European markets. tion that the farmer without any orchard goodly mixture of many breeds in their while irrigation would help the West, he should not be allowed to have any boys, and blood. The English mutton breeds thinks it would reflexly be of great benefit to

Hawaii and Porto Rico are not included if he has, there is good reason for the boy as previously, a full comparison cannot be made, but it is safe to say that both were increased. The leading items leaving the farm. Any land that will grow apple trees, but the Merino, and now are beginning to there will be different degrees of success on wonder why they neglected one of the best among agricultural imports for 1901 were different soils, which is more due to the subsoil than the surface soil. The soil should varieties. A man who is known as one tractable on large ranches and farms than from whom a carload or train load of one any other breed, and this is a quality which kind, and the best of that kind, is sought after by buyers, and has a market standing which is better than having many kinds, none in great quantity and none particularly good. The best trees at \$1 each are cheaper than scrub trees at five cents each, for the scrub tree is like a scrub colt or a stunted calf, no treatment can bring it up to the twentieth century demand.

Plant thirty-two feet apart each way, which is near enough for symmetry, health and permanency. Plant in straight rows, and set each tree as if it were the only one to be sec. Pack, tramp and stamp the earth it twice a year and let it lie on the ground. A small grain or grass crop in an orchard, when hay or straw is removed, is injurious. As the ground becomes hard, the sun licks up the moisture the crop has not taken, and the feeding roots of the trees, having been tempted to the surface by the shade of the growing crop, are killed when that is taken

Sugar Beet Culture a Fallure.

The free sugar question seems to be very much in evidence at the present time, and t is a question of much importance to every ousehold in this broad land.

With the American people sugar is no longer a luxury, but a necessity, and it seems to us that there is no article consumed in the American home "that a protective tariff bears down on all the people as heavily " as sugar.

As we read in the public press, strong influence is brought to bear upon Congress to prevent the admitting of free sugar from Cuba. They say, "We producers must be protected, or our beet sugar industry will be

The thought comes to us, who are "we producers? The farmers that raise the eets, or the manufacturers that make the ugar and who are making profit out of the beet sugar industry? We are not able to but we have means of knowing that some farmers and some localities, both in New profitable to raise sugar beets for the fac- disorders that may have been caused by too any body of farmers that wanted to raise the sugar beet, have been before Congress to urge the continuation of the tariff.

We would not lay one thing in the way of ncome of the American farmer, for their row is a hard one to hoe at the best. We don't hear of many that take up the business of farming, with the expectation of becoming millionaires, nor do we hear of them flocking to Congress asking for subsidies to increase their income.

Being a farmer myself, I with others felt could raise beets that would make profitable returns in sugar, for we thought it would open up a new industry, by which the farm could be made to pay a larger profit, and when our Government proposed to absorb the Hawaiian Islands, we felt they were doing that which would kill this new industry at home, for which we had a right to

demand protection. But when our factory began to get in running order, and we were called on to make contracts to help supply them with beets, and found we could only expect to rebut four or five dollars per ton for them when topped, trimmed and delivered at the railroad, we said, " No, thank you." In the first place, we can't afford to raise the beets for that price, and in the second place, if we have them, they are worth more

than you offer to feed our stock at home would be a poor business plan to enter into a contract that we knew meant to us a certain loss instead of gain. They told us we must raise them at a less cost by employing cheap labor, such as children and old men that would work cheap, but as we did not have the children of our own, our neighbors did not have any we could

hire, the old men had all disappeared, and the Government would not allow us to import Chinamen, we declined to make a con-Many of our neighbors made contracts the first year, a very few the second, and some the third year, but all finally gave it up in disgust, as they found it more profitable to put their land to almost any other crop, and the factory men had to find new territory and new victims every year, in order to get their supply of beets, and from what we know, if there is any one making money out of the sugar-beet industry, it must be the "large magnates,"

we have to conclude that the manufact-"we producers" that are urers are the calling so loudly for protection. A reduced price on sugar, means an actual gain to nearly every family in the land, while the raising of sugar beets for the sugar factory, to the most of the farmers that have tried it, has been an actual loss. We have protected our infant industries until some have grown to a size that calls for a number fourteen shoe. Will they ever

who manufacture the sugar, and not the

farmers who raise the beets. Therefore,

be able to protect themselves? Free Cuban sugar means a greater degree of prosperity to the Cuban farmer, by a etter price for his product, and to the American farmer, in a less cost for his necessary supplies.

Now, if we act upon the Christian prin-

ciple of the greatest good for the greatest number, how can we tax the whole people for the benefit of a few manufacturers who have already become over wealthy. We American farmers can make a larger profit by buying cheaper sugar and raising some crop for the market other than sugar

American Merings.

Not every grower of wool and mutton has sacrificed their good American Merino flocks by consigning them to the butchers during the period of depression a few years ago, and today we find them reaping the benefit of their wisdom. We are coming back more and more to recognize the stand-William H. Barnes, secretary of horticult- ard virtues of this breed, and many growers are of Kansas, said at the meeting of the are returning to the American Merino Mississippi Valley Apple Growers Associatio improve their flocks which have a ternal question of the day, and shows that

have been imported to such an extent breeds right at home. There is no better way in the world to improve a flock of be deep and certainly porous. Better a poor gravel than a rocky, hard pan or an impervious clay. Slope makes but little difference, excepting that the farther south, the more valuable a northern slope. With three thousand varieties to choose from the comparing creater should be deep and certainly porous. Better a sheep than to misse good, high-class Merino rams for either the range or farm. Where the Merino blood predominates there we have the best sheep for this country. On the ranches they hold their own so well that slopes from the comparing creater should be deep and certainly porous. slope. With three thousand varieties to other breeds are gradually being forced to choose from, the commercial orchard should have but three or at the most five Merinos will herd together and prove more

cannot be overlooked.

There has been some change in the Merino type in this country by the admixture of mutton breeds, and it is rarely that we find pure-bred Merinos. A good many of these large mutton breeds have spoiled the wool, and it is necessary to return to the purebred Merinos to fix it up again. A good many of the large size mutton sheep appear to have an extra large yield of wool on their backs, and breeders are sometimes carried away with the sight, but when measured up alongside of the Merino the difference is invariably in the latter's favor. The fact is, the best average fleece comes from the Merinos, and the purer these sheep are the more satisfactory the crop of wool. When a man breeds for size in sheep, he does it at the sacrifice of the wool. There is no getting around that, and every practical breeder knows it. If the feed goes to mutton the wool suffers, and consequently the happy medium found in the American Merino gives the greatest satisfaction. Let the American Merino type of today suffice, and do not attempt to make it larger at the expense of the fleece. E. P. SMITH.

With the coming of green grass and clover.

the question of pasturing swine in the fields becomes of important concern to many. Some pasture the swine practically without grain from the start to finish, merely feeding grain to prepare them for market, but this practice has many disadvantages. Hogs that have been wintered on grain and turned on the pasture in the spring, are pretty sure to lose a good deal of the fat which they have stored up. Instead of being economy, this is unquestionably a losing work. The pasture in a way costs nothing, but it equally fails to keep up the standard of the hogs maintained at a good deal of expense through the winter. It is better to grass and weed roots. Other muck, such as feed grain along with the pasture in order that, for instance, which is found in the to prevent any falling off. The high price Louisiana and Florida bay heads, is concenof grain is the greatest temptation in a year trated, pure vegetable matter-pure humus like this to stop feeding when the hogs are turned on the pasture, but a combination of | izer. The best Florida mucks are worth, as speak for every farmer, or every locality, grain and pasture early in the season produce | fertilizers go, \$15 or \$20 a ton dry. Their such excellent results that one cannot afford virtue is very great. No such muck as this, to neglect either. The succulent grass will York and Nebraska, have not found it stimulate the appetite and correct stomach neavy winter diet. There will be better chance of the grain producing visible and immediate good results than if either one was fed without the other. Therefore, instead of selling the corn left over, it any legitimate industry that will add to the will prove far wiser to save it for spring feeding along with grass or clover. There will be better retnrns for the corn than if converted into cash in the market, and the grass itself will be made to pay more on the ton. There is always more or less risk from disease in changing the diet of animals, and to stop grain feeding and give the hogs all pasture is a sure way to threaten a good deal of enthusiasm when we first them with stomach disorders. By making began to read that the "American farmer" the change gradual we avoid such risks. Swine cholera rarely strikes the farm where good pasture is used freely, and where liberal grain feeding is carried through the winter and a moderate amount given through the early spring months when pasturing begins. Corn is high this year, but it cannot be put to better use than to feed it to the hogs in a wise and intelligent way such as C. L. MALONE. indicated.

Notes from Washington, D. C. During the discussion of the oleomargarine bill in the Senate last week, a unique petition was presented to the Senate by Senator Kean of New Jersey. It was a pound of pleomargarine sent to him from Chicago, with the request that it be laid before the Senate as a petition in favor of the passage of the then pending bill. The note accom panying the oleomargarine stated that it had

been purchased as butter. "The pound of oleomargarine will lie on the table," the president pro tem. solemnly announced. But the temperature of the Senate was so high that the officials were afraid it would not lie on the table, but rather run off of it, and so the package was removed from the room. The question that is bothering some of the Senators now is, was that "greasy stuff" served to them later in the Senate restaurant?

The oleomargarine bill has passed the Senate by a majority of eight votes, and now it will go into conference with the committee of the House of Representatives. The bill as passed by the Senate is a different one than that offered by the lower body of Congress, inasmuch as it does not leave any copholes for violations of its statutes. The House bill only stipulates that oleo colored yellow in imitation of butter should be taxed heavily, not providing for any emergency of butter colored orange or any variations of that shade. The Senate bill provides a tax on oleo into which has been mixed any artificial coloring matter that causes it to look like butter. The manufacturers of process or renovated butter must pay an annual tax of \$600, the wholesale dealers must pay \$480, and the retailers a tax of \$48 per annum. A tax of ten cents a pound by the provisions of the bill is placed on ted butter, and one of one-fourth of a cent a pound on "renovated" butter

Congress has given a good deal of attention this session to irrigation of the arid lands. What is known as the Hansbrough-Newlands bill passed the Senate by a unanimous vote, and is now before the House, This bill provides in general terms that the proceeds from the sales of Western public lands shall be used for irrigation works. There has been some question as to how the bill in its present shape would work out, the charge being made that the bill is so loosely drawn as to allow for speculating and landgrabbing, instead of reserving the reclaimed lands for actual settlers under the mestead act. The President the other day gave some of the Western congressmen clearly to understand that the bill, to receive his support, must absolutely preserv the land to be irrigated for the use of the actual settler and "home maker," as he expressed it. He also insisted that the irrigation works should be con rolled by the Government. The President is well known as strongly supporting the national irrigation proposition. In his annual message he characterizes it as the most important inthe entire country. [The farmers of the Eastern States think differently.

Another act has been played in the meat controversy with Germany, but this time not the United States is furnishing the fun, but the Germans themselves. In the edict recently issued by Germany, a prohibition of the importation of meats treated with boracic acid or borax was made. The health council, a body composed of eminent special-ists from all parts of the Kaiser's domain, cting as an advisory board to the imperial health office, has furnished the participants in the farce comedy. This body has made the charge that the Imperial governnent, through the society for the protection of the interests of the German chemical industry, did not consult it in framing the new legislation, as the council was decidedly against such a prohibition, and has no conin the preservation of meat.

The rural free delivery box commission recently appointed by the postmaster-general, to select an approved list of mail boxes for rural routes, commenced its sessions in Washington last week. The commission is to decide the question whether the farme must purchase a box of the pattern approved by the department, or whether the departent should permit the erection of boxes by patrons who desire to select them withou limitation or restriction.

The box commission which met last year approved fourteen styles of boxes, one of which it was necessary for each rural patron to erect when a new route was established. At that time the rural free delivery system had not developed into its present magnitude. The rapid growth of the service during the last year has brought about conditions not looked for last year. and resulted in the selection of this com mission to determine whether the present system of box selection should be continued, or whether specifications for the building of boxes should be adopted.

Some experiments of the New Hampshire station regarding the comparative values of muck and barnyard manure, indicate but slight, it any, superiority of the former as a fertilizer. The conclusions drawn are that the value of muck is not sufficient to pay for any extended handling. These experiments evidently do not take into consideration the wide variations in the composition of muck. -and is of very great strength as a fertilhowever, is ever found in the Northern

The woodwork of stables, fowlhouses and sheds of all kinds can be largely preserved from decay by continued whitewashing. An enduring whitewash used on some of the buildings at Washington is made as follows One-half bushel of lime slacked in boiling water in a covered vessel to keep in steam, strain this through a fine sieve or strainer and add to it a peck of commo salt, previously dissolved in warm water. and three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot. Add also one-half pound of Spanish whiting and one pound of glue previously dissolved by soaking in cold water and then melted in a glue pot. Add five gallons of hot water in the mixture and stir well. After being allowed to stand for a few days prote from dust the wash should be applied hot. This mixture is some trouble to make, but where a good wash is wanted it is highly satisfactory. GUY E. MITCHELL.

Always the Same.

One of our leading market gardeners said the other day: "I always use Bradley's Fertilizers on all of my crops, largely because they are always of uniform high

lity for a long term of years has given the Bradley goods a high reputation, and we are glad to be able to inform our farmer friends that Bradley's Fertilizers were never richer in plant food materials than they are today.

Made by the same men, in the same good old way, from the choicest raw materials, Bradley's Fertilizers hold first place with tens of thousands of farmers, who have tested them every season on all varieties of crops with great success.

They have always been "the old reliable." and never more reliable than in the year 1902.

Every stock owner should write C. I. Hood Company, Lowell, Mass., for circulars de Hood Farm Remedies.

Beauty Spots in New England.

Beauty Spots in New England.

At this season of the year many people are making plans for their summer vacation. Some will return to their old haunts, while others will seek new resorts.

For seenic beauty, northern New England has no equal, and one unacquainted with this section in detail will gain much information as to the topography and beautiful views obtained from various points by a perusal of the numerous pictures published by the Boston & Maine Railroad. They are issued in five portfolios, made up wholly of half-tone reproductions of suitable size to show up the scenery to proper advantage. Each book contains thirty or more scenes, and cover mountains, seashore, lakes, rivers and historical spots, and are mailed upon receipt of six cents for each book. A catalogue of descriptive literature, covering the various sections of New England, will be mailed free by the Passenger Department, Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston.

Allie Merrifield has a good stable of horses at Baltimore this year, which includes Carthage Girl (2.13\frac{1}{2}), Pug (2.14\frac{1}{2}), Millard Saunders (2.171) and Silver King $(2.25\frac{1}{4}).$

Horse Powers, Wood-Sawing and Threshing Machines and **Ensilage Cutters.** A. W. GRAY'S SONS.

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Oldest established grain store in 19

New England Fruit and Tree Planters

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You do not go West or South to buy Gro

argest Growers in New England Home-grown Nursery Stock, acclimated and of guaranteed quality? 300 acres—PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. West or South, quality considered. Write for catalogues and estimate, and you will save money and losses on poor stock.

The Finest Collection in America of Hardy Plants, Roses, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. SHADY HILL NURSERY CO.

A Moth-Proof Bee Hive. The necessary device can be cheaply attach any hive. For further particulars address, with s BRYAN TYSON, Carthage, N. C. You will ; mention this paper.

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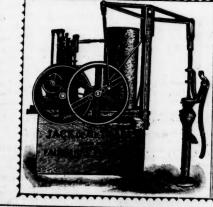




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We are headquarters for this grand va-ety, and our stock is the original. We also have over twenty-five other variet the Strawberry, and will be pleased to t to you. Asparagus Roots | Fruit Plants. Address GEORGE F. WHEELER. Box 600, Concord. Mass





FAIRBANKS-MORSE GASOLENE ENGINE FOR ALL PURPOSES. IN SIZES FROM 11 TO 60 HORSE-POW

THE JACK OF ALL TRADES 1 ACTUAL HORSE-POWER, (SHOW MAY BE DISCONNECTED AND USED FO

ALL KINDS OF FARM WOR SAWING, GRINDING, ENSILAGE CUTTING. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. CHARLES J. JAGER COMPANY 174 HIGH ST., BOSTON, MASS.

STAR PATTERN Planter and Fertilizer BEET SEED



The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOW! AND BRIGHTON. For the week ending April 16, 1902.

Prices on Northern Cattle.

Cattle Sheep Suckers Fat Hogs Veals veek...3086 7400 175 33,921 veek...3434 8268 55 26,837

-Per hundred pounds on total weight of allow and meat, extra, \$6.25@7.25; first \$5.75@6.00; second quality, \$5.25@5.50; uality, \$4.25@5.00; a few choice single pairs, 8.50; some of the poorest, bulls, etc., \$3.00@ Western steers, 41@71c.

AND YOUNG CALVES-Fair quality AND YOUNG CALVES—Fair quality (38.00; extra, \$40.00@48.00; fancy milch s50.00@65.00; farrow and dry, \$12.00@27.00. HES—Thin young cattle for farmers: Year-s10@20; two-year-olds, \$14@30; three-year-

FEP—Per pound, live weight, 21@3c; extra, ic; sheep and lambs per head, in lots, \$3@ mbs, 41@71c.

THOGS—Per pound, Western, 7½@7½c, live it; shotes, wholesale —; retail, \$2.25@8.00; my dressed hogs, 9@9½c. AL CALVES—34@64c P fb
DES—Brighton—64@7c P fb; country lots, 54

F SKINS-65c@\$1.30 dairy skins, 40@60c. LLOW-Brighton, 4@5c P to country lots, 2@

Sheep Hogs Veals Horses

FILTS-25@75c

Cattle

7388 4,323 2135 621 12 19,598 1060 195 Cattle. Sheep J S Henry 23 Lougee H M Lowe Harris & Fel-

10 1 At Watertewn J W Elliott 128
20 10 J & J W Dunn T Hallssey 40
30 W Laveet 76 F Hunnisett 39
33 Brown & Snell 68
7 D Monroe 59 Thompson & Hanson 30
10 Holt & Son
libby Bros. 33
W Wormwell
M Philbrook 11
A Pagry 20 2 Massachusetts. At Waterton J S Henry W A Bardwell

Hen.
A Bardwe.
/ H Forbush
W F Dennen
6
At Brighton.
J S Henry
H A Gilmore
Scattering
3 R Connors
F E Keegan
J P Day
I Morone'
Vayis At Watertown k & Wood 25 Wallace 90 Armour & Co 200
Morris Beef Co 221
Swift & Co 357
SS Learned 64
Sturte vant & Haley 96 Woodward

R E French Swift & Co 234

2 N E D M & Wool

36 Co Morris Beef Co 200 At Watertown G A Sawyer J A Hathaway 120

ms

Live Stock Exports. The five steamers that arrived were quickly se-

cured by exporters, and, it is supposed, at easier rates than 30s. The shipments were 1878 cattle and 110 horses. State cattle at English ports are selling at prices that effect a profit, being 13½@ 14½c, which will be sustained until heavy shipments drop the market.

Shipments and destinations: On steamer Cambrian, for London, 162 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 251 do. by Swift & Co., 46 horses by E. F. Roberts; on steamer Lancastrian, for Liverpool, 300 cattle by Swift & Co., 200 do. by Morris Beef Company, 15 horses by E. Snow; on steamer Columbian, for London, 201 cattle by Swift & Co., 200 do. by Morris Beef Company, 49 horses by E. F. Roberts; on steamer Caledonian, for London, Armour & Co. 200 cattle, J. W. Elliott 128 Canada cattle, J. & J. W. Dunn 54 do., T. Hallissey 40 do., W. Laveck 40 do., F.Hunnisett 39 do.; Brown, Snell & Co. 18 do.; on steamer Sardonian, for Glasgow, 50 Canada cattle by Brown, Snell & Co., 50 do. by D. Monroe, 36 do. by W. Laveck.

Horse Business.

The past week has been one of the most prosperous of the season, with large arrivals and free disposals. Prices also were well sustained on all grades, and all descriptions wanted. At Cavature of the control of the past week has been one of the most prosperous of the season with large arrivals and free disposals. New York, twins, extra \$\psi\$ in the control of the most prosperous of the most prosperous of the most prosperous of the most prosperous of the season, with large arrivals and free disposals. Prices also were well sustained on all grades, and all descriptions wanted. At Cavature of the most prosperous of the season, with large arrivals and free disposals. Prices also were well sustained on all grades, and all descriptions wanted. At Cavature of the most prosperous of the season, with large arrivals and free disposals. Prices also were well sustained on all grades, and all descriptions wanted. At Cavature of the control of the season of the seaso grades, and all descriptions wanted. At Cavanaugh Bros.' sale stable, sold at retail 2 carloads at steady prices for draft, and some for drive, mostly at \$150@225. An auction sale this comir week. At Moses Colman & Sons, good acclimated horses, of 1100 lbs, found instant sale. Good prices and easy disposals all through the week. Sales mostly at \$75@125; sold 1 pair of nice drivers at \$600, nicely matched and excellent quality At Isburgh & Co.'s sale stable, sold some valu able gentlemen's drivers and family horses, to gether with many nicely acclimated horses of al descriptions, at good prices. At Myer Abrams' sale stable, 11 carloads for business and drive at \$75@225. At Welch & Hall Company's sale heavy sales at good prices. A big week at L. H. Brockway's.

Union Yards, Watertown.

Tuesday-A good demand for beef cattle, and butchers were ready to invest 'and paid strong le advance. The Western run for home trade light and cost firm prices. W. F. Wallace sold 2 oxen, 01 3770 fbs, at 5½e; 2 of 2630 fbs, at 5½e; 3 steers, 3030 fbs, at 5e; 15 cows, of 12,770 fbs, at 3½e. O. H. orbush sold best cattle at 4c. of 890 lbs and 1020 cows, of 1790 lbs, at 34c; 2 of 2160 lbs, at 34c, of 860 lbs, at 34c; with sales down to 24c 1. M. Nims, 1 ox, of 1410 lbs, at 3c. J. A. Hath

Steady prices; \$25 up to \$65.

Fat Hogs. Market higher, with Western at 71@71c, 1. w. hogs jumped to 9@9%c, d. w.

Sheep Houses. as large arrivals as last week. Prices rule and supply of Northern very light. Some and of Western put in an appearance, with the sheep at \$4.30@6.05 P 100 lbs and lambs (1) a 7.15 (2) 100 lbs. H. N. Jenne sold 9 sheep, lbs, at 6c. H. M. Nims, 9 sheep, of 450 lbs,

Venl Calves.

al supply with prices no higher than last The city market for veal somewhat slim op price, with sales at 51c. Slim calve erate rates. Range on calves 31@61c Bros. sold 21 calves, 2780 fbs, at 6c. G. s calves, of 840 fbs, at 54c. J. Burns, 64 350 ths, at 61c.

Live Poultry.

run at 121 @ 13c. Droves of Venl Calves.

Chapman & Lougee, 2; H. M. Lowe, 1718 & Fellows, 135; Thompson & Hanson, D. Holt & Son, 50; Libby & Gould, 15; Bros., 75; F. W. Wormwell, 12; J. M. ook, 98; P. A. Berry, 30. Hampshire—J. H. Neal, 9; Ed. Sargent hay, 40; A. F. Jones & Co., 210; F. Cotton Foss, 12; G. S. Peavey, 25; H. M. Nims, & Wood, 75; W. F. Wallace, 160.

nt-A. Williamson, 125; Fred Savage, 75; Solid colored bull calf, dropped Jan. 18, 1902. Sire, Chromo 17th of Hood Farm, a son of the World's Fair bull Chromo. Dam, Rose's Oonan, 15 ths. 12 oz. from 282 ths. 5 oz. milk, 41 ths. milk in one day. By Oonan's Tormentor, a son of Oonan's Harry and Oonan of Oonan's Harry and Oonan of Oonan's Harry and Oonan page 18 the property of Oonan's Harry and Oonan page 19 the property of Oonan's Harry and Oonan page 20 the property of Oonan's Harry and Oonan page 20 the property of Oonan's Harry and Oonan page 33. For price address Pea screened 140@150 Pea seconds 125@135 Pea N. Y. and Vt., small, H. P. @

H. N. Jenne, 120; N. H. Woodward, 43; H. E. Heden, 27; G. W. Hall, 15; R. E. French, 140; J. Burns, 80; Doonan Bros., 24; G. H. Sprigg, 55; J. Quinlan, 12; W. A. Ricker, 120; M. G. Fianders, 100; B. Ricker, 50; F. Ricker, 175; F. S. Atwood, 30; G. B. Evans, 18; J. S. Henry, 60.

Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 120; W. A. Bardwell, 17; O. H. Forbush, 8; scattering, 150; balance, 117.

New York-199 Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday. Stock at yards: 1422 cattle, 12 sheep, 19,508 hogs, 1000 calves, 196 horses. From West, 938 cattle, 19,140 hogs, 196 horses. Maine, 161 cattle, 12 sheep, 300 hogs, 552 calves. New Hampshire, 14 cattle. 8 hogs, 9 calves. Vermont, 23 cattle, 34 hogs, 60 calves. Massachusetts, 286 cattle, 116 hogs, 314

calves. New York, 125 calves.

Tuesday—Not a heavy run of cattle and ic, advance was affected and dealers were blaming themselves for not taking in more, but the light supply caused the advanced price. Demand good. F. E. Keegan sold 15 cows, av. 950 lbs, at 3jc. J. T. Moroney, 13 cows, of 1000 lbs, at 3jc; 2 of 1390 lbs, at 2jc. J. H. Neal, 2 oxen, to dress 1000 lbs, at all of the seals at 2 lc. J. H. Neal, 2 oxen, to dress 1000 lbs, as all at 2 lc. J. H. Neal, 2 oxen, to dress 1000 lbs. calves. New York, 125 calves. ibs each, at 84c, d w. Had in several pair of working oxen, at \$140@150 a pair.

Milch Cows. Not as many as last week, and speculators were buying freely with the expectation of a good sale on Wednesday. Prices ruled firm on all grades, especially on best cows. Libby Bros. sold 2 milch cows at \$50 each, 3 at \$45 each, 4 at \$40 each, 4 at \$35. J. S. Henry sold 10 cows at \$45 a head; 5 choice cows at \$50@55. W. F. Wormwell, 8 cows.

Venl Culves. Prices about steady; if any change, favorable to the buyer. Thompson & Hanson, 100 veals, of 120 fbs, at 6c. H. M. Lowe, 40 calves, 110 fbs, 6c. Chapman & Lougee, 2 fancy cows, 61c.

Late Arrivals. Wednesday-Milch cows were not so numerous but that the disposals were easier than some previous weeks, and prices were well sustained Beef cows and steers were in good demand, and early sales were effected at stiff prices. W. A. Ricker had in a pair of Holstein steers, of 22 months old, no white, teeth developed, and weighting 2500 lbs, a finely matched pair, raised by G. W. Benton of Union Village, Vermont, Henry Goodnough the probable buyer, to raise. J. M. Philibrook, 5 choice cows, the lot for \$225. Libby Philiprook, 5 choice cows, the lot for \$225. Libby Bros. sold 3 choice cows at \$60, 2 at \$55, 1 at \$50, at \$25235. J. H. Neal, 1 pair working oxen, of 7 feet, 3200 ibs, at \$170; 1 pair, 6½c. J. S. Henry sold at \$58, \$55, \$50, down to \$30. W. Cullen sold 20 fancy cows, \$65 a head. J. T. Molloy, 2 choice cows, \$60 and \$65, down to \$35. W. Scollans

cows, \$48@57. Store Pigs. No change. Small pigs, \$2.50@4. Shotes, \$3

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

	Wholesale Prices.
	Poultry, Fresh Killed.
	Northern and Eastern— Chickens, choice roasting
	Chickens, fair to good 12@1 Chickens, broilers 20@2
	Fowls, extra choice 14@1 "fair to good 12@1
	Pigeons, tame, P doz 75@1
	Squabs, p doz
	Turkeys, com. to good 12@1
	young, choice
•	Geese good to choice
	Capons, choice large 16@1 small and medium 13@1
0	Chickens, choice14@1
9	Fowls, good to choice
9	Live Poultry.
-	Fowls P tb 12@
	Roosters # 1b 8@

Extra northern creamery. Extra dairy..... . 13@ .11½@12}

S	" seconds P tb	9@11				
Э,	Ohio flats	19@12				
g	Eggs.					
d						
d	Nearby and Cape fancy, & doz	18@				
	Eastern choice fresh	11.00				
	Eastern fair to good	160 16				
8	Indiana fancy fresh	17(0)				
7.	Vt. and N. H. choice fresh	17.00				
-	Western fair to good1 Western selected, fresh1	61 @				
-	Western selected, fresh	64@164				
	Duck	20@23				
1	Goose	40a				
,	11					
t	Potatoes.					
e	Avecetock Hebron Whu	90@93				
k l	Aroostook, Hebron, P bu Green Mountain, P bu	90 @ 95				
-	" Rose	950				
- 1	" Dakota Red	80.a.85				
- 1	Scotch Magnums 168-th sack 20					
d	Belgium, \$\psi\$ 168-tb sack	5a2 00				
- 1	New Brunswick Rose	35a90				
c	New Blumswick Rose					
t	Green Vegetables.					
١,	11	603				
,	Beets, p bu 11	1001 50				
	" p doz. bunches	10@1 00				
0	Cabbage, native, P bbl. 11 Carrots, P bu	5 m 1 50				
	Carrots, & Du	5008				
;	" P doz. bunches	04 60				
	Parsnips 5 Lettuce, P long box 10	m 3 W				
-	Cucumbers, \$\psi\$ 100, No.1	Mas w				
	Cucumbers, \$ 100, NO. 1	na ou				

H. M. Nims, 1 ox, of 1410 bs, at 3c. J. A. Hauraway sold 15/cattle, of 1490 bs, at 7fc; 10 of 1450 bs, at 7e; 20 of 1400 bs, at 6fc; 15 of 1375 bs, at 6fc; 10 at 6c.

Milch Cows.

A good supply and quality up to the average at Baltimore, \$\psi\$ basket....

Baltimore, \$\psi\$ basket... Baltimore, P basket...
Parsley, P bu
Radishes, P doz
Squash, Hubbard, P ton.
Marrow, P ton
Summer, P crate
Green peas, Southern, P crate
String beans, Southern, P crate
Spinach, Norfolk, P bbl.
Asparagus, P doz., large.
P doz., small
Rhubarb, P b.
Turnips, fat, P box.
Turnips, yellow, P bbl.
Tomatoes, hothouse, P b.
Fia., P crate Domestic Green Fruit.

L	Apples, Ben Davis
	" Raldwins No. 1 4 00@5 00
8	" Gano4 00@4 50
	" Talman Sweet 2 50@3 50 " Baldwin and Greening, No. 2 3 50@4 00
	" Baldwin and Greening, No. 2 3 50@4 00
	" Other No. 2 2 50@3 25
4	Hides and Pelts.
	Steers and cows all weights
	Bulls 5@54 Hides, south, light green salted 7@72
	Hides, south, light green salted
	" dry filmt
	" " salted
,	buff, in west
,	
:	Calfskins, 5 to 12 lbs each 95@1 40
	over weights, each
•	Deacon and dairy skins 60@65
	Lambskins each, country
,	Country Pelts, each 50@75
	Dried Apples.
•	Evaporated, choice
	Evaporated, choice 64@64 Evaporated, prime 64@64 Sun-dried, as to quality 3@44
;	Sun-dried as to quality 3@4
	Grass Scods.
,	
,	Timothy, & bu., Western, choice3 50@
	" prime 340a
ı	Clover, \$\psi\$ tb. \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
,	Red Top, Western, P 50 th sack 3 00@3 50
	" fancy recleaned, P fb 94@114
	Benns.
	Pea marrow, choice, H. P 60@

POTATO GROWERS WILL MAKE LARGE PROFITS

eeeeeeeeeee

if they always use Bradley's Fertilizers either with or without stable manure in planting their potatoes.

The use of Bradley's Fertilizers encourages a vigorous growth that makes sturdy vines, which will withstand drought, and produce a large crop of uniformsized potatoes. Do not accept unworthy substitutes, but use only the "old reliable" Bradley's, which never fails to satisfy every user.

JOSEPH BRECK & SONS, Corporation,

5	51 North Ma	arket Street, Boston,	Mass.
	Pea foreign 145£ 150 Mediums, choice hand-picked 160@ Mediums, screened 140£ 150 Mediums, foreign 145£ 155 Yellow eyes, extra 220@ Yellow eyes, econds 200£ 25 Hed Kidney 210£ 25 Lima beans dried, \$\psi\$ b. 66@	known when she began. We incubator and brooder are very	FARIOF STATE OF STATE
)	Hay prime bales 17 50@1800 success wi	ith them the flust time then they	TRAWBERI PINE HIL
,	" 3 " 10 00 21 2 00 carefully a carefully a fine choice 10 00 21 3 00 Eternal v clover mixed \$\mathbf{p}\$ ton 11 00 21 2 00 carefully a clover mixed \$\mathbf{p}\$ ton 11 00 21 3 00 ell as of o getting rich swale, \$\mathbf{p}\$ ton 8 00 2 9 00	and follow directions more closely. Igilance is the price" of chickens as ther things, and there is no method of	LACE wante habits; has ake care of hor sure of good treet, Brookli
	Straw, oat, per ton 8 50@ 9 50	V	R. I., has f

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Flour.—The market quoted quiet. Spring patents, \$4.00@4.75. Spring, clear and straight, \$3.20@3.75. Winter patents, \$3.75@4.35. Winter, clear and straight, \$4.00.

Corn Menl.—The market is higher at \$1 32@ 134 \$\mathref{P}\$ bag, and \$2 80@2 85 \$\mathref{P}\$ bbl; granulated \$3 15 @3 35 \$\mathref{P}\$ bbl. Graham Flour.—Trade continues quiet, with the market quoted at \$300@450 \$\mathref{P}\$ bbl. Ont Monl.—Quiet, \$4 75@5 00 P bbl. for rolled, and \$5 15@5 40 for cut and ground. Bye Flour.—The market is quoted at \$3 05@ 15 \$\text{P}\$ bbl.

Corn.—Demand is quiet, with prices steady. No. 2, yellow, spot, 704c. No. 3, yellow, 704c. New yellow for shipment, 70c. Onts.—Quiet and lower. Clipped, fancy, spot, 53@54c. No. 2 clipped white, 52½c. No. 3 clipped, white, 51½c.

Millfeed.-The market is rades.
Winter wheat, bran sacks, \$21 00.
Winter wheat, middling sacks, \$21 75.
Spring wheat, bran sacks, \$17 50.
Spring wheat, middling sacks, \$17 50.
Cottonseed meal for shipment, \$27 50. Malt.-The market is steady with trade ruling

State grades, 6-rowed, 65@72c. State, 2-rowed, 62@67c. Western grades, 70@75c. Barley.—Quiet demand, with prices higher at 60@76c for No. 2 6-rowed State, and 45@60c for No. 22-rowed State. Feed barley, 55@65c. Rye.-Quiet, \$3.05@3.60 P bbl, 55c P bushel.

THE WOOL MARKET. Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan..... Fine delaine, Ohio...... Michigan . 26@27Washed fleece....

THUMPS IN PIGS .- W. L. R., Franklin County, Massachusetts: We had hoped that this disease had become unknown in these times, as we had not heard or read of it for some time, at least not heard or read of it for some time, at least among farmers who take agricultural papers, and read the station bulletins. We believe the cause of it to be the feeding of the sow too highly, while the pigs were small, and food that is too rich in fat. They also do not get enough exercise, which is one reason why the trouble prevails more frequently with winter pigs than with surples pigs. The use of too much corn with spring pigs. The use of too much corn meal in the feed, and not enough green food, makes the milk of the sow so rich that there is an accumulation of fat inside which prevents the organs acting properly. This may be confined to heart action alone, or it may also affect lungs and digestive organs We are not sure, as we have never seen a st-mortem examination of a pig suffering in that way, and have not seen a case for many years, and then not in our own pigs. We would not advise giving up the raising of winter pigs be-cause of this trouble, but would change to a feed of the less starchy grains, as wheat bran or middlings, with roots or clover hay for the sow, that she may give more milk with less fat in it, and provide a place for the pigs to exercise. Our letter may reach you too late to save these pigs, but try again another season, and hope for better uccess if these rules are followed.

PROFITS OF POULTRY .- Miss J. R. C., Worcester County, Mass.: We would not undertake to tell you what profit you might make from poultry and bees in a year. We have known those who, with forty to fifty fowl, had a profit of about \$2.60 per head in a year, but the prices of chickens were higher than they are now, and eggs were about at last year's prices. With about three about at last year's prices. With about three hundred hens the same party did not get a profit of \$1 per head, though he thought he gave as good care as before. This did not include any fancy prices for breeding stock or eggs, on which profits may be large, if one has the capital to buy good stock, and succeeds in getting the sort paid for the knows how to care for it, fit it for exhibition, and then has the business talent to advertise it and sell it at the business talent to advertise it and sell it at the business talent to advertise it and sell it at good prices. There is also an uncertainty about bees. We have read of people who were fortunate enough to obtain one hundred pounds of honey from a colony, or more than that amount as an average from a large aplary, but these last were well skilled in the business. Those who obtained it from one or two colonies were fortunate rather than skilful. We would not drike any woman to enter into either or both. advise any woman to enter into either or both advise any woman to enter into either or both-businesses of poultry and beekeeping with the idea that they will give her an income sufficient for her support, unless she has a pretty good knowledge of the care they need, but we think almost any woman can add to her income by be ginning with a few fowl, bees, or both, and if she has good success with a few she may increase her

SUNDAY LABOR. We do not like to do much labor on the first day of the week, not only because the laws of this State provide a penalty for doing so, but be-cause we want a day of rest occasionally. And we are something of the opinion of the old farmer who was asked if he thought a man should do any unnecessary work on Sunday. "No," he said, "a man who would do unnecessary work any day in the week ought to be sent to county jail, or a worse place." But there are certain tasks that the farmer must do on Sunday as well as on other days. It would be "cruelty to animals" to fail to provide food and water for them one to fail to provide food and water for them one day in seven, or to leave the cows unmilked from Saturday night until Monday morning. The care of the sap of the maple tree is another thing that cannot be made to wait for the day of the week. It can be allowed to run to waste for one day without injury to the tree of course, but we would not blame the owner of the orchard if he tried to save the product of Sunday if the weather was such as to promise a Sunday, if the weather was such as to promise a good run of sap. Where the line may be drawn between the labor that is necessary or proper on the Sabbath is one which we think each one should decide for himself, yet should be so exercised as not to interfere with those who may religious worship.

New England has never been presented in better form in the way of illustrations than that given in the "Portfolios of Views," covering the various picturesque sections of the summer play-ground under the following groups: Mountains of New England, Seashore of New England, Lakes of New England, Seashore of New England, Lakes of New England, the latter illustrating many historic spots. Each portfolio contains thirty or more half-tone pictures, and will be mailed upon receipt of six cents for each book, together with a catalogue of descriptive books by the Passenger Department, Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston.

Horses are now selling for better prices in the Provinces than for a long time past. The Halifax and St. John Homestead says: Good drivers from 975 to one thousand pounds readily bring \$125, and workers from 1200 pounds upwards are eagerly picked up at from \$110 to \$150.

FARMER BRIGHTON, FAIRFIELD, IA., Advertises in our columns a very valuable instrument for dehorning calves, marking all kinds of live stock, and also preventing

hogs from rooting. It will be sent on liberal

STILL LEADING THE LINE CREAM SEPARATING APPARATUS MOSELEY'S OCCIDENT CREAMERY Has stood all tests. Defies all competition. Mor popular than ever. In use everywhere. We can it write us, MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MFO.CO mentioning this paper. CLINTON, IOWA

20 PER CENT. CASH COMMISSION,

shares you sell. A Directorship in the Company if you sell \$5000 worth. Four Gold Mines, two The \$4000 to be used for machinery, etc. Mines wi'l probably pay at least \$1.00 per share per year. Send for prospectus. Address, year. Send for prospectus. Address, TREASURER, Box 3113, Besten, Mass.

Money-Making Hens

PROFITABLE HOMES FOR FARMERS

Large areas of lands are available on line Southern-Railway for settlers. The South excels for all kinds of profitable agriculture. Best section for fruits, truck, stock, dairying, general farming. Cheap lands on good terms. Good markéts. Climate mild and healthy. Agreeable year round. Send for information to M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Industrial Agent, Washington, D. C., or

M. A. HAYS, Agent Land and Industrial Department, Southern Railway, 238 Washington street, Boston Mass.

FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

STRAWBERRY Plan's, \$1.75 per 1000. Address PINE HILL FRUIT FARM, Centre Brook, Conn

WALTER SHERMAN, View Farms, Middletown, R. I., has farm-raised Rhode Island Reds, hardy and gprolific, from which he sells eggs to hatch, at six cents each. Write him at once for particulars.

CHOICE Jersey Wakefield cabbage plants, wintered in cold frames; none but good, stocky plants will be sent out; price \$4 per thousand. ALBERT S. WALKER, South Portsmouth, R. I.

SINGLE Comb Brown Leghorns eggs from my prize winners, 5 cents apiece. HARRY D. SANFORD, Belchertown, Mass.

GGS—Fertility guaranteed. By the sitting or hun-dred. 23 varieties of prize-winning land and water lowls. Big catalog free. Our guarantee means some-thing. PINE TREE FARM, Box Z., Jamesburg, N. J. book on the training of Collies for practical farm work, written in plain, condensed language, and tells Just How to do it. Price 50 cents. MAPLEMONT STOCK FARM, Albany, Vt.

OLLED Durhams. Bulls of serviceable age for sale. Herd bulls having 22 polled crosses, 28 months old. A. E. BURLEIGH, Knox City, Knox Co., Mo.

OR SALE—A water and steam power corn, feed and sawmill, with sufficient building for flouring machinery: two good dwelling houses, with 31 acres of good land. Situated in one of the healthlest, best corn and wheat-growing sections in the State. Want to change occupation on account of poor health. For further particulars address J R. L. CHAMBLIN, Philomont, Loudoun Co., Va.

OR SALE—Nine registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls, 6 to 12 months old. Individual merit and breeding the best. JOHN L. GAISER, Charleston, Ill.

UFF Cochins; young and yearling stock for sale. C. J. L. WARE, South Keene. N. H.

PELIABLE young man (22) understanding care and management of standard and egg poultry, incutors, brooding, feeding chicks, etc., wants situation. Could become working partner on good-sized plant. ARTHUR O'CONNELL. Modena. Pa. WOODLAND Shorthorns, number 150 head. Bulls, cows and heifers of all ages for sale at all times. W. I. WOOD, Williamsport, O.

HEAD Stallions—Shires, Percherons, Belgians, Clydes and one Coach horse. A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.

ANTED—Working partner in poultry business tenement; give references. BOX 201, Mariboro

want good young man to work in sawmill; chop drive horse team. E. M. PURDY, Wilton, N. H. EREFORD Cattle; 50 cows of Archibald Grove 3d and Anxiety strains, headed by the first-class buils Sweepstakes 59291 and Mariner 71749. All good, some fine as slik. N. KIRTLEY, Savannah, Mo.

RONZE Turkeys, Toulouse geese, Pekin ducks and W. Wyandotte chickens exclusively. Also Red Polled cattle and Poland-China hogs. G. J. TRES-TER, Hart, Minn.

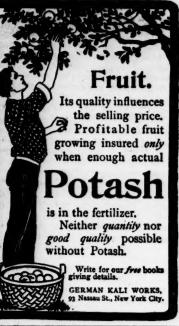
WANTED—American woman to assist housekeeper on small farm near large town. Light work, good home. BOX 176, Easthampton, Mass. Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX. 88. PROBATE COURT.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of M. ABBY SMITH, late of Sandwich, in the County of careoli, and State of New Hampshire, deceased, or in the personal property hereinafter described, and to the Treasurer and Receiver-General of said Commonwealth, to said court for the County of Carroll, in the State of Sand deceased by the Probate Court for the County of Carroll, in the State of New Hampshire, has presented to said Court her petition, representing that as such administratrix she is entitled to certain personal property situated in said Commonwealth, to wit. A deposit in the Suffolk Savings Bank, it wit. A deposit in the Suffolk Savings



Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of CHARLOTTE E. SANDERSON, late of Littleton, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been prevented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to George W. Sanderson, of Littleton, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the sixth day of May, A. D. 1902, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give

granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSKITS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this sixteenth day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two. S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of CATHERINE M. NOYES, late of Cambridge, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Edward T. Sanderson of Parkersburg, in the State of West Virginia, or to some other suitable person. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the sixth day of May, A. D. 1992, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fifteenth day of April in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of MARY T. RUNYAN, late of Norborne, in the State of Missouri, deceased, intestate, leaving estate in said County of Middlesex.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Nahum T. Greenwood, of Newton, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-second day of April, A. D. 1902, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should no be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give ability notice thereof by multipling this cities and the petitioner is hereby directed to give

cause, it any you have, will the same should be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this second day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of MARY J. VAN TASSEL, late of Wilmington, in said County deceased intestets. all other persons interested in the estate of MARY J. VAN TASSEL, late of Wilmington, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Edwin R. Van Tassel of Wilmington, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-second day of April, A. D., 1902, at nine o'clock in the forencon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge, of said Court, this second day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of SYLVANUS POND, late of Holliston, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Willis A. Kingsbury of Framingham, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-second day of April, A. D. 1902, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-eighth day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Our Domes.

The Decline (?) of Superstition. We hear sometimes, in the conversation of the day, the statement that sentiment is a thing of the past; that the average person one meets is controlled by motives of policy and ambition, of utter selfishness even, when some advantage is to be obtained for himself. All of which is a mere fallacy, as may be proven by the thousands of men and women who live their lives unobtrusively, yet regardful of the rights and privileges of others, and are ever ready to assist in forwarding any movement which is for the general benefit of the community.

Another misstatement frequently made is that there is everywhere to be noted a decline of superstition, which really means that there is less faith in that which is unseen, and therefore to some practical minds unproven, than was formerly the case. Yet it would seem to the close observer that superstition has not declined proportionately with the advance in knowledge and

Many still refuse to begin any undertak ing on a Friday, ignoring the fact that many of the most important historical events have reached a successful culmination upon that day. They refuse to be one of thirteen at table, believing that one of the number will die within the year. Yet often they are seated with larger or smaller numbers, some one or more of which are called to the life beyond within a year, without causing com-

It would be interesting to know from what source came the familiar superstitions. Why it came to be believed that passing under a ladder would cause disappointmen or the breaking of a mirror would bring about a train of evils which would continue through a series of years. Also why the direful events occurring upon Friday, upon the thirteenth of the month, should be especially noted, while those which transpire upon all the other days should be

Many persons of more than average intelligence, who would laugh at the wild fancies of the ignorant Southern negro, or look with pity upon the savage who thinks to avert evil by placing before his door grotesque figures of wood, will yet place implicit confidence in the " warnings" conveyed by the most trivial happenings. Does some small animal cross his path, running from right to left? It means "bad luck." Does ne neglect to pick up a pin which he sees upon the sidewalk? It means that his undertakings for the day will fail, and he therefore proceeds to ruin his immaculate gloves rather than to tempt Fate to do its worst

There is still, in this twentieth century of which we are so proud, much superstition to be combated. It is not always the unlettered person in whose pocket may be found the rabbit's foot. Even in our colleges implicit faith is placed in some "mascot" which will bring success in athletics, and the person who is master of half a dozen languages will hesitate to start upon a journey upon his birthday.

Evidently we have not yet reached the limit of human progress. Much time will be necessary to eradicate all traces of past eras of blind superstition, and success will be reached only when the same amount of reason is brought to bear upon the subject as has been the means of securing the great results in the advancement of mankind which are characteristic of the age.

ELIZABETH ROBBINS BERRY.

The Workbox.

SILK EMBROIDERY. Unless you have an artistic eye you can not produce desirable imitations of nature with paints, but you can with embroidery, because you can have your silks selected for you, and the manufacturer has given you such subtle tones and colors that you can simulate the most marvelous shadings of nature with lovely soft silks; for instance, such as the Nonotuck Silk Company make, named Corticelli. In their book called Home Needlework" the most explicit directions are given, so that an amateur may taking any le sons.

The little turnover collar still flourishes, and the variety of designs are endless. Persian floss is used to work them with, as it fills in so rapidly. When fine linen lawn or white silk is used as a foundation for these collars, Corticelli filo floss is best to

Something new is the embroidered shirt waist. The linen may be bought already stamped with any desirable flower and its leaves. The embroidery is done in Persian floss. The flowers are worked in satin stitch, while the stems and scrolls are out-

For sofa pillows the latest is the "comfort pillow." They are made smaller than the ordinary sofa cushions, usually about eighteen inches square, or oblong 13x22 inches and are designed to fill up uncomfortable spaces in chairs or couches, in short, to tuck behind one's back or head in the place best calculated to insure comfort. A pillow of this description was seen made of two colors in triangular shape, one light blue, the other a deep violet, joined to form a square. The seam was covered by an application of tiger lilies, the stalks extending across the violet portion. The lilies might be outlined with Persian floss.

Embroidered centrepieces with Battenburg lace borders, round and square, are Use Corticelli filo floss for em-

broidering the flowers.

For ten cents the Florence Publishing Company, Florence, Mass., will send a copy of "Home Needlework."

EVA M. NILES.

Intense Light and the Eye.

Several cases of temporary or permanent injury to the eye by intense light have recently been cited by Science. The most common cause of this damage is a powerful electric light. The following story, which has been called out by the other narratives just mentioned, illustrates the caution which should be exercised when using an arc light for any purpose.

The contributor says that to oblige a tern one evening for a couple of hours. The lantern was operated by electricity, and the lamp was of the kind in which the carbons must be fed by hand. This calls for much closer attention than otherwise. >

"The arc had to be kept rather short," says the correspondent, "and it was necessary to look in at the arc very often. To guard my eyes from the glare, I had three Yet I noticed that my eyes were being injured. At the close of the lecture there was a distinct dimness in the centre of my field of vision. This has often happened after looking at a bright light, and I thought nothing of it. Next morning, however, my neighbor at breakfast wore a bright yellow rose, and I noticed a distinct spot of pink on pink, or at least only a trace of pink in the centre of vision. At a distance of six feet the whole rose was pink.

" On the street that morning, an orange peel on the walk at a distance of twelve feet was bright red; on a nearer view only a central spot was red. And every yellow house had a pink spot, and every orange surface a red one from that time on. Then I saw that in reading there was a gray area on the page in the centre of vision.

"It was plain that focussing so long or the are through the blue glass had paralyzed or killed the cones in the fovea centralis and its immediate vicinity—that is, such cones as normally respond to the short waves at the blue end of the spectrum. So my eyes in that area of the retina responded only to the longer or red waves from the rose or the orange, and in ordinary vision I was deprived

of just that much illumination.
"This condition persisted in a very striking way all summer, but gradually disappeared in the autumn, and now, at the end of ten months. I can discover no trace of the dimness in the centre of vision, nor can I see any trace of pink in a yellow surface. So whatever the disability was, it has normal function.

Weights and Measures.

One teaspoonful equals one dram. One dessertspoonful equals two spoonfuls

or two drams. One tablespoonful equals two dessert poonfuls or four spoonfuls.

Two tablespoonfuls equal eight teaspoon fuls or one ounce. Que common size wineglassful equals two nces or one-half gill.

A teacup is estimated to hold four fluid inces or one gill. Ten ordinary-sized eggs weigh one pound

Soft butter the size offan egg weighs one One quart of sifted flour, well heaped

weighs one pound. One pint of best brown sugar weighs thir-

Two teacupfuls, level, of granulated sugar weigh one pound. Two teaspoonfuls of soft butter, well packed, weigh one pound.

One and a third pints of powdered sugar reighs one pound Two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar or flour weigh one ounce.

One tablespoonful, well rounded, of soft butter weighs one ounce. One pint, heaped, of granulated sugar weighs fourteen ounces.

Two and a half teacupfuls, level, of the

best brown sugar weigh one pound Two and three-fourths teacupfuls, level. of the best brown sugar weigh one pound. Two and three-fourths teacupfuls, level, of powdered sugar weigh one pound. Miss Parloa says one generons pint liquid, or one pint of finely chopped meat, packed solidly, weighs one pound.

Liquid Measure-Four ounces equal one gill, four gills equal one pint, two pints equal one quart, four quarts equal one gal-

Maple Sugar in Cooking.

When the nights are keen and frosty and the days are bright and clear, any time from the middle of February to the last of March, the maple sap begins to flow. Old sugar makers say that "the run" starts when the wind is westerly and usually in the early part of March. If the season is a success the market will soon be filled with a characteristic American dainty.

There are a number of ways in which maple sugar can be used in cookery. Maple ce cream is one of the most delightful of creams. To make it beat well the yolks of three eggs and gradually add two cupfuls of Melt one and a half cupfuls of new maple sugar, the purest to be had, and stir it over the fire until hot, without letting When it is at this point gradually stir the yolks and milk into the stewpar with the melted sugar, and beat constantly until the whole is a smooth mixture. Take

off the fire, add a pint of cream and freeze. Maple-sugar fudge is popular among college girls. It was first made by the French-Canadians. Boil two cupfuls of maple sugar and one cupful of rich milk or cream together, until the mixture forms a soft ball when a little of it has been dropped in cold water, and then roll between the fingers. At this stage add a spoonful of butter if the fudge has been made with milk instead of cream, and if no nuts are to be added. Take it off the fire and beat well until it begins to grow thick. Then turn the candy over coarsely chopped butternuts or other nuts, if they are wanted, in a butter pan, and set it in a cold place to harden. When firm but still a little soft, cut into

squares with a sharp knife. Maple sugar is delicious as a frosting and a cake filling. This filling can be made of whipped cream slightly stiffened with gela tine and sweetened well with crushed or powdered maple sugar.

Maple sugar is also delicious in a sauce for old-fashioned Indian pudding or any simple puddings. Shave off maple sugar, enough to suit the taste, and add it to a cup ful of hot cream. Be sure the maple sugar for all desserts or sauces is new and of the purest quality. Nothing curdles milk or cream so quickly as maple sugar that is not

When the biscuits for the spring tea-table are rolled out, pound a small block of maple sugar into bits, without crushing it, and roll them into the biscuit dough. Cut out the biscuit with a sharp biscuit cutter, leaving one or two pieces of maple sugar in each biscuit. Bake them in a very brisk oven and serve hot with tea or chocolate. These biscuits, when properly made, are light and flaky and have streaks of melted maple sugarl through them. They are excellent and make an agreeable change at this sea-

son.-N. Y. Tribune. The Tongue and Its Care.

The tongue, besides being the natural organ of taste, has other duties to perform. It participates in the articulation of speech, and plays an important part in the chewing friend he consented to manage a magic lan- of food, in the act of swallowing and in the cleaning of the teeth.

The upper surface, or back," with its sides and tip are free, whilst its base is attached by muscles to the lower jaw and hyoid bone. Here also enter its blood vessels and nerves. Folds of mucous mem brane loosely connect it with the epiglottis and soft palate, as well as with the bones of the lower jaw. From beneath its thicknesses of blue glass in front of the arc. rounded borders the mucous covering becomes continuous with the surface of the gums. The front two-thirds of the tongue occupies the floor of the mouth, lying between the halves of the lower jaw, with its rounded back overarched by the roof of the palate, and its sides and tip in contact with the gums. A slight lengthwise groove, the middle raphe, divides the back along its it, yet on examining it closely there was no front two-thirds, ending rearly near a smal depression. The rear third of the back, situated in the front wall of the pharynx, forms a rounded surface overhanging epiglottis.

tongue is thicker than in front, whilst that of the under surface is thin and smooth. It consists of a layer of connective tissue, true skin or mucosa, supporting numerous special ripples or papille, and covered, as well as the simple touch papilles, with a layer of cells, like that of the scarf skin. Of the special papille, the filiform are the most numerous of all, as well as the smallest. They are minute, conical, tapering or cylindrical eminences, which cover the front, two-thirds of the back, sides and tip with faintly ridged lines. The fungiform are less in number, and scattered irregularly over the back. They are easily observed with a mirror among the others by their large size, rounded eminences, and deep red color. In children they are slightly developed, and in

Toward the root of the tongue we find the largest papille, the circumvallate, seven to twelve in number, arranged in the form of a V. Each one presents a narrow attached been overcome. If the cones were de- base, a broad free end, and is seated in a stroyed, they have been replaced; and if circular cup, which is surrounded by a seconly paralyzed, they have resumed their ond. They, like the fungiform and filiform, are studied with minute conical processes o the mucous membrane which form secondary papillæ. This membrane of the tongue is provided also with mucous and serous glands. The mucous glands are found all over its surface, whilst the serous glands occur only at the rear of the upper surface The latter secretes a thin, watery fluid, and probably assists in distribution of the ma terial to be tasted over the taste area.

old age they are often wasted.

In the scarf skin of the circumvallate papille and in some of the fungiform, cer-tain peculiar objects called taste cones or buds have been ifound. The cones occur also in front of the anterior pillars of the fances, the front surface of the soft palate and on the rear surface of the epiglottis. They are flask-like in form, their broad base resting on the true skin, and their neck opening by a canal between the cells of the scarf skin. The inner spindleshaped taste cells of the cones have a large round nucleus about the middle of the cell. Both ends are thread-like; the outer passes to the pore of the taste bud, where it ends in the taste hairs, which come in contact with the object tasted; the inner thread is often branched, and ends between the taste nerves. The intensity of the taste sensation depends on the degree of satura tion of the solution tasted, the magnitude of the area excited, and the motion, diffusion and pressure of the object tasted within the

The fur or coat, formed chiefly by the unusually large filiform papille, can be cleansed by eating solid food, especially dry bread. When the fur is abnormal it usually due to derangements of the digestive organs. Micro-organisms and fragments of food are found. The increase in the thickness of the fur is often related to the neglect of keeping the mouth clean by brushing the teeth. Slight burns of the tongue are of frequent occurrence from taking food too hot into the mouth The burnt spot is painful and very tender for a while, and is redder and smoother than the rest of the surface of the tongue, or, perhaps, it is actually raw. The material is seldom so hot or retained so long within the mouth as to produce a separation of the true skin, or even to raise up the scarf skin, but superficial portions of the papille may be effaced and leave a smooth area. In the course of a few hours, and usually by the following day, the tenderness has disappeared, the burned spot has lost its extra red color, and the papillæ begin to form again. Such burns as these seldom need special care; but if the soreness of the tongue continues longer than usual, tannate of glycerine may be applied over the burned area, or a tablet or gargle of chlorate of potash at frequent intervals, until the annoyance ceases to be

Wounds may be produced by eating with sharp knives and forks, but by far the commonest wounds are those which are made by the teeth. As a rule, bites of the tongue are not serious accidents, and require no care or no other than one of the shove rem-

edies. Smokers' patches are intense white spots n the mucous membrane of the tongue, due to smoking. Those on the sides of the tongue are often notched, giving them scar-like appearance. They consist of thickened scarf skin, which disappears to be replaced, and rarely give rise to inconvenience, unless painful, when one of the remedies for healing burns may be applied. Hot and irritating substances should be kept from the mouth and smoking dispensed with. If simple remedies are not effective in the earlier stages of the disease, a physician be consulted .- Popular News.

Domestic Hints. SPICED PEARS.

Take one teaspoonful of whole cloves, one tablespoonful of allspice and one tablespoonfu of lemon. Crush them slightly and boil one minute in a quart of vinegar and a pint of sugar mixed. Select a fine variety of pear, haive them, taking out the seeds, boil them in water until nearly tender, and finish them in the syrup, cookem not too soft. Cover them syrup and place them in small stone jars. Tie cover over the jar.

RHUBARB.

Wash and cut in small pieces one pound of fresh rhubarb. Put in a baking dish with one cup of sugar, a cup of water, the thinnest possible shaving of lemon peel. Put two tablespoons of gelatine to soak in cold water, and then dissolve it in a little hot water. Add to the rhubarb with a tablespoon of lemon juice. Pour into a mould and let it harden on the ice. Serve with whipped

SWEETBREADS-FRIED. Soak the sweetbreads in salted water one hour, and boil in the same water ten minutes. Remove e skin, and dip in egg and flour. Fry in hot butter a deep brown, season and serve.

FISH CROQUETTES. Mix together one pint of cold flaked fish and ne pint of hot mashed potatoes and one table onful of butter; mix this well; then add one half cupful of milk, one well-beaten egg, one nful of pepper, one teas salt, one-half teaspoonful chopped parsley. Mix again and put away to cool. When cold make into balls, roll in egg and crumbs, fry in deep hot fat. These may be made the previous day all but the frying.
PRUNE PUDDING.

Cook one pound prunes till quite tender. Remove stones and pick into tiny pieces. Dissolve two-thirds cup powdered sugar and two table-spoons gelatine in one cup cold water and stir into the prunes. Add the whites of four eggs beaten to a froth. Bake twenty minutes serve with cream. HAM TOAST.

Chop a quarter of a pound of boiled ham and mix it with the well-beaten yolks of three eggs, one ounce of butter, two tablespoonfuls of cream, a little cayenne pepper; stir over the fire until it thickens. Spread on hot toast.

Hints to Housekeepers The particular receipt to clean carpets, asked for by a correspondent, cannot be readily found. Here is another which has been tested, and will

no doubt be found equally satisfactory: Boil to gether until dissolved eight ounces of borax, eight ounces of washing soda and three pounds of white sdap in four gallons of water. When ready to use, aid two gallons of water, four ounces of allowing allons of water, four ounces of allowing allons of water, four ounces of allowing to use, aid two ounces of ammonia to one-half of the mixture as first prepared. After it is thus of the mixture as first prepared. After it is thus the carpet over with this, using a transfer of the water and at present is for black materials, but white chiffon, India mult, slik veiling and grenadine are likewise correct.

To sterlize mik first wash thoroughly with hot water and blearbonate of soda the bottles to be used. Fill the bottles to the neck with pure, fresh milk. Cork them with absorbent cotton, and place in a pan or pot partly filled with cold water, taking care that there is not so much water as to prevent their standing firm. Bring the milk gradually to a boil; boil three minutes, and then stand the bottles aside to cool. When cold, prepare according to directions with sterilized water, milk of sugar, salt and lime water.

A delicate preparation of oatmeal that an invalid will; enjoy requires that the cereal shall be boiled first for about an hour, as if it were to be served for breakfast. Remove from the fire and rub it through a fine sieve. Add a little milk and cook it very slowly in a double boiler for half an longer. When perfectly smooth, flavor with salt, and add a very little cream before serving.

A cream mayonnaise, in which butter is substituted for oil, is made by mixing in the inner ves-sel of a porcelain-lined double boiler a large tablespoonful of butter, four tablespoonfuls of vinegar, a half-teaspoonful of salt and a half-teaspoonful of dry mustard. When thoroughly mixed put the vessel in its saucepan filled with mixture carefully till very hot, when two well beaten eggs may be added, the whole stirred until thick. Add a half pint of cream, stir, take from the fire, and allow to get perfectly cold. This is a good dressing for chicken or sweetbread

ul for the twenty-fifth wedding anniversary, from Harper's Bazar: Send the invitations on silver paper, writing them in white ink, or on white cards, writing the invitation in silver ink. Have ons as "silvery" as possible silver paint liberally, as it may be all washed off afterwards. Paint wooden and china dishes to put on the refreshment table to supplement the silver vases you may have or borrow. Have a big basket made of silver paper in the centre to hold the flowers, or a pasteboard box covered with silver paper, and have on the table the dates ing and of the aniversary cut out of posteboard covered with silver paper. For favors give to all the guests little baskets painted with silver paint, holding either chocolates wrapped in silver paper, which may be procured at an the baskets with broad silvery white ribbons, with the dates of the wedding and of the anni-versary painted on them in silver paint or ink A good menu for an informal entertainmen such as this will be: bouillon, creamed oysters or lobster in the little pastry or paper cases which the confectioners sell, with a salad made of celery and apples cut in pieces and dress with mayonnaise; and ices and cake. The ices may be served in paper cases, which should be covered with silver paper, and the cake decorated with silver candles and the dates of the wedding and anniversary. Coffee should be served in demi-tasses last of all. For entertainment, why do you not plan a series of tableaux, each to represent a scene in the life of the married couple? Get the young people to dress up in clothes of the fashions of the persons they will represent, and ave the proposal, the marriage ceremony etc. This is always a most successful wedding anniversary entercainment for such a small con ny. Or you can have a contest of any kind to use the guests—a Trip Around the World contest, described in a recent number; or a lefthanded game, where all have their right arm, on of things with the left hand-draw a picture on a blackboard, sew a hem, write a verse from a poem, etc. This is great fun. An advertisemen hunt, where the advertisements are cut from the papers and magazines, and without names Let the prizes be appropriate—silver article wrapped in silver paper.

fashion Motes.

. One of the most beautiful chatelaine bags to wear with a gray costume is of pale gray satin, with trimming of old repousse silver. A fleur-de ed by stars and a fringe edge is worked on the outside in cut steel beads.

•• An imported fan for evening use is made of peacock's feathers, arranged lengthwise on the sticks to resemble the spread tail when the fan is

. Many women are showing a preference for rose or other blossom. The mingling of appropriate green foliage adds much to the illust •• Spangled gowns continue popular for recep-ion and dinner wear. One recently worn at a reception was so thoroughly covered with silver pangles as to have the appearance of solid

. The use of colored semi-precious stones in working out embroidered designs for dinner gowns is on the increase, as the effect is rich and . White ornaments for hats are large and

worked out in small pearls. A simple and pop-ular effect is that of a half ball incrusted with tiny pearls and surmounted by a large one. . Skirts and entire garments of according claited silk are among the spring novelties.

•• Lightweight rain coats for spring wear are ut with a loose back and fitted front. Some have

e fitted effect at both back and front. . A novelty in underwear is the little French cover extending down to the waist line and there fastened by a draw string. It may be btained in the new full dip front effect.

.*. The popularity of tan shoes for spring and summer wear seems to be assured played are fine in cut and finish.

... Large belt buckles are the rule now, one of he latest novelties being four inches wide. It consists of a background of solid frosted gold, sprinkled with small stars of cut steel

. Knitted corset covers of white silk are sub-These are of the finest texture and trimmed with

... The latest fad is to have a detachable ruffle for silk petticoats. The separate ruffle is of white cambric, wide and full, and trimmed with holes at intervals of about four inches, and small, fancy pearl buttons are sewed on the silk

. Applique sashes are new and effective. The ground work of taffeta is blue, pink, white or any desired color, and the applied design of lace bor-dered with fine silk cord is of white, cream or

. The " homespun " sash is of coarsely twilled silk, loosely woven, and comes in many combina-tions of colors. Crepon sashes of light gray have a floral design worked in black and others of satin have fanciful designs brought out in

•*• Collarless Eton jackets are among the most popular spring outer garments. They are made of velvet, silk, cloth or any material the wearer may fancy.-New York Tribune.

. Velvet gowns, which have been so popular during the autumn and winter season, will con-tinue in vogue even until the light summer creations are brought forth. Black is, perhaps, the most satisfactory choice for these elegant modes, though dark and sapphire blue, brown, green and dark red are approved shades and are especially well suited to dressy afternoon wear. There is no contrast of color in the trimmings employed, which, to be up to date, must always match the velvet. Usually, when the entire costume is of velvet, the coat is short and fashioned in the loose blouse or a modified Eton style. The fancy, separate waist to which fashion has been loyal beyond all precedent, made of silk, lace or other e fabric, is the usual accompaniment of the velvet costume, though contrasting velvet is

very rich. • Among new canvas and grenadine fabrics. square-meshed weaves will be very much favored, particularly those with the one-third-inch

e°s Costumes of white or opal-gray broadcloth are just now very much in evidence at all smart functions in New York, Washington and other large cities.—New York Evening Post.

The World Beautiful.

Lilian Whiting in Boston Budget. The spiritual world is simply the outerm t, circle or circles of the natural world segment, circle of circles of the hatural world.

For purposes of convenience we separate the two, just as we separate the animal world from the plant. But the animal world and the plant world are the same world. They are different parts of one environment. And the natural and spiritual are likewise one. The inner circles are called the natural; the outer, the spiritual. And we call them spiritual simply because they beyond us or beyond a part of us. What have correspondence with we call natural; what we have little or no correspondence with we call spiritual. But when the organism freely comnunicates with these outer circles the distinc-ion necessarily disappears. The spiritual to it becomes the outer circle of the natural.—Dr

Death occurs when certain relations in the organism are not adjusted to the relations in the vironment.—Herbert Spencer

If we could only know, somewhat as John must have known after his vision, the presence of God into which our friend enters on the other side, the higher standards, the larger fellowship with all his race, and the new assurance of personal im-mortality in God; if we could know all this, how all else would give way to something alm a burst of triumph as the soul which we loved went forth to such vast enlargement, to such glorious consummation of its life.—Bishop Phillips

Again the Easter bells are ringing, and the fragrance of the Easter lil ies fills the air. The sublimest festival of the Christian church dawns in radiance and song, The lesson of Easter grows only significant and impressive as it grows more familiar to the world, advancing into a more conscious spirituality. 'To be spiritually minded is life and peace," and, conversely, "to be casually minded is death." In these brief phrases is ondensed the deepest truth of life. be spiritually minded is life and peace."

First of all, this is the condition of all stimulus and energy. It is the condition of force and of joy. It is living in a clear and just perception of the permanent as distinguished from the transient, of the important as distinguished from the trivial, and it thus enables one to hold the balance of cheerfulness and of hope. It enables one to so live above the minor jar and fret of life,—the little losses and annoyances that attend the way, -as to be neither impeded nor disheartened by them, and to waste no time or energy in lament and regret.

Again, to be spiritually minded reveals to one the luxury of service, the joy of giving of his best. The only complete and perfect success in life would be that of never missing an opportunity to do a kindness, and just to the degree to which one approximates to entering, put into a sling, and have to do all sorts this, in that degree does he truly succeed,

To be spiritually minded is to be in perpetual receptivity to the divine thought and purpose. It is to so live as to be able to cooperate with God in carrying out His will on earth. No one need take thought or anxiety about his life if he can but live it daily, hourly, by the law of love; if he can but realize in constant experience, the wonderful truth in the lines:

If there be some weaker one Give me strength to help him on; Help me draw him nearer Thee. Make my mortal dreams come t With the good I fain would do, Clothe with life the weak intent:

If one can so order his life as to cast him bbon bouquets. These come in medium-sized self into this higher spiritual current, he unches, each tiny loop of ribbon being twisted need waste no thought on details of mere ways and n themselves, and they are already included in the general progress insured by the forces of love and good will. These regulate the particular event, and determine the onward course. And this is a question of the quality of daily and hourly life; not only of one's attitude toward God, or toward divine principles, or toward the friend he loves, or the individual whom he reveres; but also the attitude toward the servant, the newsboy, the salesman over the counter. the man he encounters on the street. To be spiritually minded is not to have one set of manners, or one phase of recognition for one class of human beings, and another, of second best quality, for another order, but to give of one's best to each and to all. Noth-

ng less than this is really following Christ. The earth is really only a point of departure for the flight of the soul to God. One great lesson here is to learn how to combine with one's fellow-beings, and how to live in harmonious relations with them, and thus increase the divine life in both quality and extent. This is the ultimate lesson that Dante eaches in the "Divina Comedia,"-that ultimate perfection is the appointed aim; and, in the "Paradiso," he teaches that the souls who have followed visions and ideals achieve superior brilliancy, light and energy. The greater and deeper the goodness, the greater the activity. Increase of holiness is increase of energy. He who aspires unweariedly,-he who believes and wills and prays, enters into this divine current of spiritual inclusiveness.

To be spiritually minded is life and peace and it is also insight. It is the state which sees the assurance of personal immortality in God. This immortality is not conditioned by the change we call death. One may be mmortal now, if he lives the life of faith and truth and love, for these are immortal qualities. So much love, -so much energy and power and life, for there is no true life but love, no other form of energy that persists forever and is of God. The Dewey, Washington, D. C.

Hotes and Queries.

HOAR FROST .- " W. C. H.": Commonly hoa est is described as being frozen moisture, but this is not an adequate description of an agent that has the power of adorning in a few hours such prosale objects as gateposts and dustbins with all the trappings of fairyland. Moisture is indeed the fabric out of which all this feathery whiteness is built up; but, although it seems sometimes as if it is disturbed in a capricious manner, there are nevertheless certain definite circumstances which cause the hoar frost to settle down on some surfaces rather than others. On any cold and frosty morning it will usually be found that those surfaces that are the best radiators of heat are also those that are the mo cessful in collecting hoar frost. It is not always realized, however, that all objects are continually radiating heat, so that, no matter how much they may receive from the favored, particularly those with the one-third-inch block and a tiny square mot. New Stuart and other fancy plaids composed of grouped lines receive generous supplies of heat during the day,

Our Lady Readers will Recognize This Picture

> A Fac-Simile of the One Printed on the Wrappers of

Dobbins' Electric Soal

DOBBINS' SOAP MANUFACTURING CO Sole Manufacturers, Philadelphia

radiate it, and the object that is quickest at work will soon become covered in hoarf Every one has observed how the moisture the air will settle on the outside of a glass of water brought suddenly into a warm room similar process takes place in the open and that as the currents of moist air travel drops of vapor, which in warm weather take form of dew and in cold of hoar frost. Moist therefore, plays a very important part in the velopment of these hoar-frost pictures. there must not be too much of it. Some of most delicate designs occur during the prevale of mist and haze, and in towns especially it is uncommon thing for a choking brumous fog to in some degree compensated for by a subsec IN THE LIGHTNING BELT -" Anxions "

report prepared by Prof. A. J. Henry of the tional Weather Bureau shows that 713 perso were killed and 973 injured by lightning in United States in 1900. Of the killed 291 lost the lives in the open, 158 in houses, fifty-seven un trees and fifty-six in barns. Of the injured persons received their injuries in houses, 243 the open, fifty-seven in barns, and twenty-nin-under trees. Statistics as to loss of life by high ning have been collected since 1890, and these dicate that from seven hundred to eight hundred persons are killed by lightning each year. The greatest number of deaths in a single State dur ng the five years 1896-1900 occurred in Pennsyl vania, 186. In the same five years there were 135 deaths in Ohio, 124 in Illinois, and the same number in New York. In 1900 the greatest oss of life by lightning was in July, when 202 persons were killed. Two persons were killed in March, twenty-four in April. May, 168 in June, 166 in August, thirty-one in September, seventeen in October, and one in No. vember. There are four lightning areas or belts in the United States. In the territory west of Denver the record of deaths is less than one to ten thousand square miles. In the area including Maine and the territory north and west of St. Paul, and in a sweep southward, taking in the territory between Denver and Memphis. and including Galveston and Florida, the death sand square miles. In the area including the greater part of the lake region, northern and western Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina, the death rate varies three and five to ten thousand square miles The maximum death rate, on a territorial basis, is in a belt including part of Illinois, all of Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Kentucky, West Virginia and New England, and in this the death rate by lightning is over five to ten thousand square miles. Professor Henry's statistics show that there is less peril from lightning in the cities than in the country. Comparatively few lightning strokes fall in large cities, as metallic roofs, steel frames, telegraph, telephone and electric light wires relieve the electric tension during thunder-storms. However, Professor Henry remarks: "Should a cloud with a tres store of energy quickly approach, all of the wires in ten cities would not prevent it from discharging right and left until its store of energy

WHY LIGHTNING TURNS MILK SOUR. not always, will turn sour during a thunderstorm It is not always the lightning that causes it, for the heat before the storm is often grea enough to make the milk ferment. But lightning can and sometimes does, make milk turn sour by action on the air. Air. as everybody knows, is composed of two gases—oxygen and nitrogen but these gases are mixed together, not combined. Lightning, however, makes the gases combine in the air through which it passes, and this combination produces nitrie some of which mixes with the milk and turns it sour. Perhaps it might be well explain the chemical difference between mix ing and combining. When different ingredients are put together without their undergoing any chemical change they are mixed, as, for example grains of sand of various colors may be mixed a bottle. But when the property of each i dient is altered by the unio tion; as, for example, water poured on quickle which combines with it, so that the property each is altered. Thus it is that lightning he oxygen and nitrogen of the air com the result is no longer air, but nitric acid and other nitrous poisons.

-The war of the Austrian secession nemorable to Englishmen, for the fierce Dettingen and Fontenoy, was brought to For her lavish expenditure of blood and Great Britain had reaped little other proqualified measure of renown. to the world, however, that nearly thirty peace had not robbed her soldiers of their valor, even when handled, as they to were, with conspicuous incapacity and a system that took no cognizance of m was based aimost wholly on favoritism



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And the snowdrifts fade away, Then the willows wear their crown, All in robes of silver gray. Little lass and little man, Go and pluck them while you may, For in nature's changing plan, All too soon they pass away In the mead or by the rill, Bursting forth from deepest gloom, Comes the dainty daffodil. With its wealth of golden bloom. et amid the hosts so fair, Making bright the winding way, Open willow blossoms there, In their robes of silver gray.

J. B. M. WRIGHT. Marrimac, Mass.

PING PONG.

Is what? Great Scott! Better ask, what not? Here-There, Everywhere, Tick—Tack Over-back. Another knock On the floor, Under the table, Are you able To turn and twist Like a contortionist? Bat it-Biff ! Just a whiff, There-Where? In the air-Oh, my— In the eye! Down again-

Crawl—sprawl, Let it fall— Prance-dance, Jump-hump, Twist your wrist-Tip-tap-Snippitty snap, Pop-pop-Now you know, Sure enough, It's hot stuff-Gee whiz ! That's what Ping pong is !

-Kate Masterson.

As springtide knows when blossoms grow. A fancy? Nay, I only know Love whispered 'tween a smile and sigh, The little one you love goes by "-You passed my door.

Dear, were your footsteps fast or slow? One look or none did you bestow? I wonder if you care that I Waited and listened wistfully, When, carelessly as strangers go, You passed my door. -Theodosia Garrison, in The Era.

COUNTER-THOUGHTS

What is the baby thinking about? very wonderful things, no doubt. What are the old tolks thinking about? Very wonderful things, no doubt. A thought like this filled the baby's head (A wonderful baby, and very well read).

He gazed at grandpa and grandma, too; prored the pair in his eyes of blue, by side they sat there, rockinghis pipe, and she with her stocking.

baby wondered, as well he might folks always were happy and bright; said in his heart with a blithe little start wed how gladly he'd act his part,

id some baby, as soon as I can, with me till I'm grown an old man, by side, we'll sit there, rocking— pipe, and she with her stocking." Mary Mapes Dodge, in St. Nicholas.

EXTRAVAGANT.

en to the play I take Rosette We have a box! yes, I know I'm deep in debt, sore with creditors beset, Love has caught me in his net,

small as is my little hoard, in a while I can afford gallery seats, and one box stored With caramels! -Clinton Burgess, in The Smart Set.

PREVENTION PILE-PENCIL REACHES EVERY RES CASE STPAID TRY WILLARD IT CHEM. CO.,

Miscellaneous.

Chariton's Treasure. Chariton's Treasure.

The only secret in the household of Mr. and Mrs. John Amory did not belong to them, but had been intrusted to their keeping by Charles Charlton, an old friend of both, who was generally accounted a ne'er-do-well. "Charlie" Charlton, before he grew bitter, used to say when an y body asked if there was such a thing as luck in the world, that there existed pienty of bad luck, as his career proved, and it is true that despite certain advantages of birth and education this young man was born, or appeared to have been born, under an unlucky star. His father was a rich man, and "Charlie" was his only child, yet the stern, tacturn and gloomy father never sought to win his boy's love and seemed not to demand his confidence. The boy, therefore, started handicapped in life despite preteriol estarted particular despite preteriol and the preterior of the demand his confidence. The boy, therefore, started handicapped in life despite material ad-

vantages.

'Until I was sixteen years old," the young man used to say, "I don't believe my father ever knew whether I went to school or not. He used to see me at breakfast and dinner, but never exchanged a dozen words with me at either meal. If it hadn't been for poor old Margaret, who had charge of the house since my mother's death, he wouldn't have known if I needed clothes. But I did go to school—a public school—because all the other children in our block went, and if I had remained at home, I should have died of loneliness. mained at home, I should have died of loneliness. So I never missed a day. Much good my punctu-

The elder Charlton was attorney for a few sober and safe corporations, and nearly every night closeted himself in his library with a mass of papers. As the railways and other institutions whose interests he safeguarded had their centres in the West, he was troubled with very little company, and until a taste for the theatre developed in his son, that youth used to dawdle about the kitchen, fall asleep in the dining-room, and find the hour between dinner and bedtime disand the hour between dinner and bedtime dis-tressingly long. During the period of his callow time Charlie began to try to copy pictures from the illustrated papers, and it was not long before he faucied himself an artist. With the first scratches of his untutored pencil old Margaret proudly proclaimed him a "born painter." In fact, with considerable fear of the result, but with determination, the faithful soul knocked at the library door one night and showed Mr. Charlton an example of his son's talent. The result justified her fear. The rugged old man pooh-poohed the effort, tore it up, and said:

"Send him to bed; he can't waste his time badly if he's asleep." Shortly after this, Charlie turned his eighteenth birthday, and his father sent for him to come into the library. Margaret was the messenger, and she found the lad sprawling over the dining table, with water colors mixed in the saucers and en gaged in copying in color Da Vinci's "Last

doin'?" said Margaret all in one breath. Look at that," exclaimed Charlie confidently

Isn't it good? "The cloth is as like linen as two paze," said Margaret admiringly, "but, ah, the mess you're makin'. Run away in with you. The master

"Yes, an' I think he'll be wantin' to send you Bully!" said Charlie, rising hastily, and in

his excitement overturning a saucer of paint on his coat. He wiped it off with a napkin, while Magraret scolded, lamented and advised all at "Go and change your coat, there's a dear,"

"What's the use, Margaret?" answered the boy; ''he'll never notice.'' Mr. Charlton's proposition was to take Charlie

nto his law office ' I suppose you can read and write," he s grimly, "and if you have any brains at all, I'll

"Yes, sir, I can read and write," said Charlie sullenly (he was always at his worst in his father's presence), "but I don't want to learn the other thing."

"What, to reason?" "No, sir, to be a lawyer."

"Probably you would like to go to college? Well, you can't. I don't believe in it. What do you want to make of yourself?"

"I'd like to be an artist," said Charlie. "An artist—to draw pictures like the one Mar-

garet showed me? Nonsense. Put that out of your head—it will never buy your sait. If you don't wan, to accept my offer, I'll not force you, stay on at the high school for a year longer, and then decide on what you'll work at, for I promise

garet's belief that her boy was a born painter Charlie had some doubts about this until his father's rough speech; after that he felt positiv that nature and fate both intended him to be an artist. Hitherto he had made but little progress under a process of self-tuition, which consisted copying from pictures and coloring his to procure instruction, and surreptitiously he did

That was mistake number one in poor Charlie Charlton's career. A little consideration, a little sympathy, might have shown him the error he was making before too many years had be wasted, but his father gave him neither, and at twenty the boy had his way. Six months after-wards he opened a little studio, furnished it with the queer flotsam and jetsam of an artist's life, and began to paint au serieux. Mr. Charlton ha agreed to allow his son a small income, and it was paid in to him promptly.

At this period Charlie, as everybody called him. seemed to be perfectly happy. It is true that he never, by any chance, sold a picture, but this was only a crumpled rose leaf, for Charlie used to laugh and say frankly that his works weren't

worth a purchase.

A couple of years of studio life, some debts, of course, some complications, and then young Charlton made another mistake—the crowning one. When his fortunes were at their lowest ebb. he married his own model. The elder Charlton, when he heard of this step, promptly stopped the allowance and cut his son's name out of his will.

That might have been endured, but the marriage itself was most unhappy. Nobedy evel said a kind word about the young wife, but she may have been driven to it by poverty. At all events, she went on in the chorus of musical comedy, and, as her figure had grown too blowsy to serve any longer for an artist's model, it was, perhaps, the only thing she could do.

But, if all that was reported was true, she found the temptations to lead a free-and-easy life too great to overcome. Young Charlton was asked to leave his studio, where he had difficulty to meet the rent, and all on account of the visits paid him by a boisterous wife.

After this sort of thing had been going on for a couple of years, Charlton, who had been best man at the wedding of the Amorys, went out to their modest little cottage at Scarboro, and seemed to be in a most depressed and sombre mood.

"I'm going to cut the whole thing, and try Paris for a year," he said to his friends. "I have a chance to get across on a cattle ship, and perhap over there I'll learn how to draw. Everybody

criticises my drawing." "Are you going alone?" queried Rose Amory tremulously, for she hoped he was cutting his disgraceful wife as well.

Oh, yes," said Charlton. He spent the afternoon with the pair and re-named to dinner. At its close, he handed John Amory a small package, like a jeweler's box, and

said:
 This is my only treasure, and, as you two are my only friends, I'm going to ask you to take charge of it. Keep it safely for me for a year, will you? If at the end of that time I haven't reclaimed the box, destroy it."

claimed the box, destroy it."
John and Rose promised, and, soon after,
Chariton took his leave, and his sympathetic
friends had a chance to talk over his wasted life.
Rose's curiosity about the treasure was very
great, and she fairly tingled to open the box and ee what it contained; but John solemnly locked it up in a drawer in the tiny library table, and

p in a drawer in the relative months nothing was heard months nothing was heard

sadly if he was getting on or growing poorer and more hopeless all the time. But towards the close of the year great events happened.

First, the newspapers published accounts of the sad ending in Bellevue Hospital of Mabel Charlton, a once promising soubrette, and John and Rose knew, if few other people did, that one of the fetters of their friend had been broken by death

Then, they saw an advertisement for Charlie Chariton, or knowledge of his whereabouts, in one of the daily papers. About the same date they learned that old Mr. Charlton had died. They put the two facts together and came to the conclusion that the elder Charlton had forgiven is son on his death-bed.

Next day John Amory called at the lawyer's address, which had been given in the newspaper, and told about Chariton's intention to go abroad. He learned that what he had surmised was true and a goodly inheritance had fallen to Charlie Charles

Charlton from his father.
"I will have the notice printed in the Paris journals," said the lawyer, "and no doubt we shall soon hear from the young man."

Greatly rejoicing, John went home to Rose.
"Isn't it splendid, John?" she cried. "I don't know any one I'd like to see happy more than poor Charlie Charlton."

Then she thought for a moment and finally

said: "The year is up. Can't we look at his "But he will probably soon return now," re-plied her husband. "Hadn't we better wait un

"John Amory," said Rose tragically, waited a year to see what that box holds, and I

The upshot of the argument was that in a few minutes Rose held the little package in her hand, "Do you suppose it contains a jewel?" she

"Nonsense," said John. "If Charlie had owned a jewel of price, it would have gone to the pawnbroker's long ago."

The outside wrapping was taken off and a small jeweler's box was revealed. On opening it, inside was found, reposing in cotton, what looked like an ordinary lump of sugar. "It's a hoax!" cried Rose.
"So it looks," said John, "but why should

Charlie have spoken so solemnly about it?"
"John," cried Rose suddenly, "I wonder if it can be-" then she paused. "What is it you are wondering?" asked

But Rose only looked thoughtful for a few noments. When she spoke again it was to say:
'I'll give Charlle Charlton a piece of my mind for fooling me so. If he does not return soon without knowing anything of his good fortune, I mean to tease him by keeping him in suspense. Promise me, John, that you will let me tell about the money his father left him. Promise you would be seen to the seen the seen tell won't tell first."

John promised, and the treasure (?) was re-packed and again locked up in the library drawer. Next day, while Rose was out marketing, who should come in to John but Charlie Charlton, but looking so shabby, so old and worn that his friend was shocked.

"It's no use," said the traveler, "I can't get on, I never will have a chance. I've tried everything and cannot earn enough to more than keep body and soul together. I'm a derelict," John smiled to think that Charlie little knew his chance had come at last. He prayed for Rose to return, and tell the good news, for, as he had promised to let her tell it, he meant to keep his

asked.

Charlton smiled bitterly. "A man must have sunk pretty low," he said, "when even that is good news. But I come for another purpose. I come for my box-my treasure. Have you got it still?" "Yes," said John, unlocking the drawer and

nanding it to Charlton, who unwrapped it, took out the lump of sugar, and solemnly swallowed it.
"Goodby, old man," he said to John, "I must "Goodby, old man," he said to John, "I must be going; I don't want to die in the house." gasped John. "Then that was oolson."
"Yes," said Charlton, "a deadly poison; I will

be gone in an hour: through forever with this miserable failure of a life. I wanted to take it a year ago, but I promised myself another trial.
I've had it and failed. Goodby!"
"You shan't go," shouted John. "Is there no

antidote? Why, man, your father is dead; he left you all his money!"

Charlie Charlton's face turned livid. "Oh, if you had told me that a few minutes before—"
"I would, but I had promised Rose—"
"Rose—who is talking of me?" said that

young woman, running into the room.

out of my own sugar bowl. When I saw that lump of sugar, I suspected something like this,

so I just threw it into the fire and substituted Charlie Charlton's color returned slowly. H lrew a long breath, and cried devoutly:

"Thank Heaven!"
"You had better thank Rose," said her and .- N. Y. Evening Post.

Douth's Department.

" GUESS." He stands against the wall and says,

Shaking his head in odd little ways: Guess what I've got behind my back?" And then he laughs-my youngster Jack.

" A doll?"
" No." " A ball? "

" No."

" A gun?"
" No." " A bun?"

" No."

" A cat?"

" A hat?"
" No."

" A slate?" " No."

" A skate?" No.

" Well, I'll confess, I can't guess! And then he jumps and laughs with glee, And thinks it a fine joke—does he; With outstretched arms, this wee boy stands And says: "I only had my hands!"
—Montrose J. Moses, in St. Nicholas.

How Rex Helped. "Don't you hate to have your birthday come the week after Christmas?" asked Johnny Salter, confidentially, as he hid with Rex Torrey carled up in the long box beneath the window-seat of an unused room in Johnny's house. They spoke in hushed whispers, but the strain of waltg to be caught was becoming unbearable with-

Why, I don't know," answered Rex, hesitat-

ny presents as if it came in the spring or fall."

Christmas, of course, or, if you do get things, they aren't half as nice." Just then they heard a rustling in the room, and a minute after they were dragged from their hid-ing-place with shouts of laughter both from victor and vanquished; and the discussion ceased. Rex was to have a birthday the very next day

One of his Christmas presents had been a little circular track, dragging after it a couple of tiny cars capable of conveying soldiers, carrying freight, or performing any duty ordinarily to be expected of cars in their position. A judicious use of some Christmas money resulted in the expected of cars in their position. A judicious words meant; but he had a general idea, which use of some Christmas money resulted in the acquisition of three new switches, marvelously worked like real switches, and affording as much pleasure, apparently, to Rex's big brother, who was almost in college, as to the small owner, who complained that he had no chance to get at his

own railroad when Jim was at home.

The thing that Rex wished for most now was a new straight track to complete his railroad system satisfactorily; and so his mother had given him money for his birthday present, and he had planned a delightful trip into town with Johnny Salter and Harry Willis, who were almost as much interested in the railroad as he was himsalt.

"Hurrah!" shouted Harry Wills that very day. "Mamma says I can give you fifty cents for a birthday present tomorrow, and we can get

for a birthday present tomorrow, and we can get that much more track!"

There was mutual rejoicing, which was increased when Johnny Salter ran home "just for a minute to ask mamma something," and came back with the cheering intelligence that he was going to give Rex a birthday present of twenty-five cents, also for the coveted track.

So the boys were going to do their shopping early in the morning come home and play rairoad cars all day, and then crown all with the feast prepared and the glorious birthday cake.

Johnny's rather depressing suggestion that mothers usually spend all their money on Christmas, and have little left afterward, did not disturb Rex much who already bed the continue. turb Rex much, who already had the new two-dollar bill from his mother tucked safely away

dollar bill from his mother tucket safety away in his small wallet. Moreover, why should he worry? The supply of birthday presents had never falled him yet, although it was quite true, come to think of it, that he had never received such a lavish outpouring of family affection as Margery received, whose birthday came in October hit he supposed that was because he was a ber; but he supposed that was because he was a boy, and boys always find out that they aren't to be treated just exactly like girls,—of course not, who'd want to be?

But that night mamma's friend, Mrs. Howland came in to talk over the needs of a poor family and to discuss the best way of helping without appearing to do too much, so that nobody's feelings should be hurt. The two ladies talked while Rex read his new wild animal stories, crowing with quiet delight when the mother teal drenched the bad hawk, or Johnny Bear's mother, who had faced a grizzly, was routed by a cat. He drew a long breath of relief when Tito outwitted Wolver Sake and all his kind, contrary to his traine expectations as to the end of such stories; an looking up from his book, he heard his mother say, rather dolefully,— "Yes, it is a genuine puzzle to find the money

to do the things one wishes to do, especially when one's income is hardly large enough to meet the regular family demands on it."

"If it weren't for Christmas, I really think most of us would be better off," chimed in Mrs. Howland, in the same strain. "Oh, well," rejoined Rex's mother, briskly, we couldn't get along without Christmas, any of us, but I told Tom this morning (Tom is Rex's father) that at this time of the year, when people must have the luxuries of life, whether they pay for the necessaries or not, I wondered where ney to provide bread and butter,

to say nothing of eggs."

The two ladies laughed; but it seemed to Rex no laughing matter as Mrs. Howland said, "Yes, eggs are forty-five cents a dozen this week; and

Then their talk drifted off to other things; but it left Rex thinking and adding this startling in-formation to what Johnny had told him in the afternoon. And in the face of this family per-plexity as to how they should pay for their bread and butter, should he, Rex Torrey, dare to spend the whole amount of two dollars on more track? True, his mother gave him the "Did you know your wife was dead?" he even laughed when she spoke of their poverty to Mrs. Howland; but he had seen his me laugh even when she was on her way to the dentist, and was going to have a tooth pulled. She had laughed once when his big brother Jim came in from the football field with his arm broken for the second time that season, though he knew perfectly well how sorry she was for Jim's pain, and for all the bother and expense. Her laughing wasn't anything!

Rex was a thoughtful, conscientious little felow. He had never thought before of the family expenses; but he knew he did not have o as many pennies to spend as most of the boys in the neighborhood, and he knew Jim was prepar-ing for college at the Latin School, instead of going to boarding-school as most of the fellows did. "Oh, yes," he said to himself bitterly. "Oh, yes, we are poor; and I never knew it!

Then what had he better do? Go without h new track, of course, and buy eggs or bread or something, so mamma needn't be bothered with the bills in this terrifying way. He knew a loaf of bread cost five cents, and he set for himself the following example in mental arithmetic. If one lost of bread costs five cents, how many loaves family with bread for forty week and relieve his mother's care! But, then, he couldn't buy forty loaves at once; for he knew it would all dry up. How much had mamma said the eggs would cost? He did not remember, but

he was sure she always needed eggs. Rex actually dreamed of eggs and engines, railroads and responsibilities, all night long; but he awaked with his mind thoroughly made up. Never should it be said of him that he wasted money the family needed, after having spent all they had on Christmas. Fifty cents worth of track he must buy, because the other boys would be disappointed, and they might be said to own that much stock in the railroad already; but he resolved that he would hasten down to the big grocery store, spend his money on eggs before his determination gave out, and then face the boys with desperate courage. At least he would have enough money left to pay for the car-fare and a milk-shake all round, as a sop to the disapney left to pay for the car-fare pointment of the others.

And Rex really did it! He went up to the big with as much respect as if it had been Rex's

papa.
"A dozen eggs? Yes, we'll send them right up. What, you would rather take them yourself: Well, then, Dick, have the box tied up strong! Then Rex happened to see a pot of orange marmalade, like that sister liked best; and he marmalade, like that sister liked best; and he bought that, too. Then a pound of tea, for he knew his mother always bought tea when she was making up a basket for her poor ladles,—yes, and one loaf of bread,—and "How much does that make, Mr. Smith?" he inquired po-

litely.

Mr. Smith figured a minute. "Let me see eggs, forty, today; tea, one dollar (Rex gasped); marmalade, fifty (Rex smiled, for, if tea costs a dollar a pound, marmalade ought to cost five); bread, five. One dollar ninety-five. But shan's

we put it in the bill, as usual?" Rex shook his head solemnly, feeling the whole weight of his sacrifice as the grocer counted out five bright pennies in change, and again offered to have the packages sent to the house.

But he didn't regret it; no, he never regretted it for one minute. He marched with shining eyes and happy heart to his mother, carrying the things as carefully as possible, that not an egg should be broken, and put them all in her lap to-

gether. It was good that Jim wasn't in the room, for ing; "what difference does it make?"

"Oh, well, perhaps you haven't found it out yet; but I tell you a fellow never gets half so spoiled it all. But Rex's mother didn't laugh. spoiled it all. But Rex's mother didn't laugh. Mothers know better than that, I should hope "What a silly!" Johnny spoke with the frank-ness that comes of long acquaintance and a per-fect confidence that you know your boy. "Be-cause your folks have spent all their money on Christmas, of course, or, if you do not all their money of the formal properties of the following the formal properties of the following th never forget the help you have given me,—never! And I promise you now, that if I ever get into any real trouble about my bills, or if ever we haven't enough to buy all the eggs and bread the whole family can eat, and enough for a little bit of a birthday present for you besides, then I will go straight to you, my dear, and we will plan it all out together and see what we can do.

Rex stared for a minute, and then said doubt otive that ran with dizzy swiftness round a fully, "Then aren't we poor, mamma? and can we have the necessaries, as well as the lux-Rex wasn't quite sure about what those big

thing. No, we wouldn't waste if we had ten times as much, for always somebody needs what there is extra; but mamma ought not to have spoken so as to put one bit of anxiety on you. She looks out all the time that the bills are paid, and here are two dollars for your birthday, because

you see you have saved me that much out of my month's bill, and— But there are Johnny and Harry! Now run along, and you'll catch the half-past car in good time."

"Hurrah, boys!" shouted Rex. "Hurrah for the new track and the grand, united, corvolidated, ampleanted. amalgamated Harrison-avenue Railroad Com-pany." And, if you think those were big words for him to use, just ask the nearest ten-year-old of your acquaintance, and you'll find out better. And such a birthday as Rex had after that!— E. E. M., in Christian Register.

Curious facts.

The coldest time of the day, at all seasons of the year, is usually at five o'clock in the morn

There are several Staces without debt, but no American city, with the single exception of Washington, the local debt of which is an obliga-tion of Congress. State debts are decreasing

steadily; city debts are increasing.

—Carrier pigeous are to be bred and trained by the German military authorities in a large four-storied columbary which has just been erected at Spandau. Great use will be made of the birds in future military manœuvres -The deepest Atlantic soundings ever mad

were about ninety miles north of the Island of St Thomas, in 3875 fathoms. The pressure was so great at this immense depth, that the bulbs of the thermometer, made to stand a pressure of three tons, broke. -Victor smith tells of a family that is tooth

less. There are three brothers, and not one o them has a tooth in his head, and never had Two of them have no children, but one of them has three children well grown up, and the inheritance sticks to all of them. Not one in the famly has a tooth. The only dentists' bills are for he three wives. -There are one thousand halls and corridors

n the Vatican, and eleven thousand rooms counting everything, the quarters for the Swiss guards, the stables for the horses, the store-houses for gardeners' tools, the mosaic factory and other workshops, and it is said that an average of 2200 people are employed under the roof, most of them being lodged there. This includes

-In Cincinnati recently a woman was taken —In Cincinnati recently a woman was taken ill of heart disease in the night. A hurry call was sent for a doctor. When the doctor arrived the elevator had stopped and he was obliged to walk up three flights of stairs. As he opened the. door of the woman's room she gasped her last The doctor sank into a chair, panting from the exertion of the swift and hard climb, and an in stant later slipped to the floor, dead. He, too, was a victim of heart disease.

Gems of Thought.

.. To ease one another's heart ache is to foret one's own.—A. Lincoln.
....He that hath the Son hath life: and he that nath not the Son of God hath not life.- 1 John.

7., 12. Never forget " God is on the side of good" and we are always in the majority when God is on our side.

....Unloving words are meant to make us gentle, and delays teach us patience, and care teaches faith, and disappointment is a special Which of you by taking thought can add one cubit to his stature? And why take ye thought for raiment? Consider the lilies of the field how they grow: They toli not, neither do they spin; and yet I say unto you, that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of

... There is nothing that so persuades us of the great realities of moral and spiritual being as the man in whom God is manifest, the type of our human nature at its best, and the endorsement of the sublime faith that God in humanity is the su-

preme revelation of himself.—Horatio Stebbins.
....The pressure of a hand, a kiss, the caress of a child, will do more to save, sometimes, than the wisest argument, even rightly understood. Love alone is wisdom, love alone is power; and, where love seems to fail, it is where self stepped between, and dulled the potency of its

rays.-George MacDonald.There is always one friend in whom we may then decide on what you'll work at, for I promise you gould work. I did."

This ended the interview, an unsatisfactory one to both parties, for it convinced Charile that his father hated him, and it confirmed the father in the impression that his son was a dunce. Its worst effect, however, was to bolster up Margary and the provide the factor of the impression that his son was a gunce. Its worst effect, however, was to bolster up Margary and the representation of the representatio find perfect and changeless rest. Other friends often grieve and disappoint us. Our only Divine friend never fails. We may go to Him at any consoles us by listening to our voice; for it is a reliald in three plaits at each side of the central box relief to unburden our soul to a friend, though he answers not a word. We know that we have his sympathy; that He feels with us and for us. his sympathy; that He feels with us and for us; that all we say is noted and remembered; and that. If He be silent now, the day is not far off son's styles. The cuffs are straight with square cor-

when we shall hear Him say, " Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."
....It is said of the sick man in the Gospels that he had been a long time waiting for his cure. He looked about for a kindly hand to help him into the pool, and he found none. How often is it that there are souls with the best disp the world, waiting for some one to take an interest in them; wishing to be guided heavenward; per-haps putting themselves in the way of some one whom they would trust, with the hope of being spoken to about the things of God. Just a little word would be enough, and the word is never said. But shall they be lost for want of this kindly help? Not if they continue urgent in their good desires. Our Lord himself will help them, for he is the friend of the friendless .- N. Collins

Brilliants.

Small service is true service while it lasts;

Of humblest friends, bright creatures, scorn no The daisy, by the shadow which it casts, Protects the lingering dewdrop from the sun.

—W. Wordsworth.

Pray for me, O my friend!" But Nature the 'Pray for me, Ben Isaac!" Side by side In the low sunshine by the turban stone
They knelt; each made his brother's woe his ov Of pitying love, his claim of selfishness, Peace, for his friend besought, his own beca His prayers were answered in another's name; And when at last they rose up to embrace,

Each saw God's pardon in his brother's face! Hope not the cure of sin till self is dead; Forget it in love's service, and the debt Thou canst not pay the angels shall forget; Heaven's gate is shut to him who comes alone

Save thou a soul, and it shall save thy own. The present moment is divinely sent: The present duty is thy Master's will, Oh, thou who longest for some noble work, Do thou this hour thy given task fulfil! And thou shalt find, though small at first

It is the work of which thou oft hast dreamed.

Popular Science.

-Anna Temple.

—As a consequence of artificial propagation the yield of cod in the coastal waters between Maine and New Jersey has in ten years increased fifty per cent.

—French scientific journals report that a

small room renews its air through the walls in an hour, with 25° difference between the outdoor and inner temperature.

—A cinematograph picture of the Severa Bore, believed to be the first moving picture of a tidal wave, was exhibited by Dr. Vaughan Cornish at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society. The photograph is clear and sharp, and the presultar metion of a tidal bore was aforately.

distances, in some cases senging them seased up in icebergs to float far out to sea, and on melting deposit their burdens on the sea floor. Off the coast of Newfoundland northern icebergs are depositing a great mass of "glacial drift."

—Messrs. Lortet and Hugouneng have recently investigated the mummified remains of ices, in some cases sending them sealed up

—Messrs. Lortet and Hugouneng have recently investigated the mummified remains of Egyptian fishes to discover the different ancient species, and now Messrs. Lortet and Gallard have done a corresponding work for the birds. These mummies fall into two classes: the mummies of the ibis and those of birds of prey. The mummies date, some from the Roman, some from the Ptolemaic period. Thirty-eight species have been recognized and named, most of which have not been previously known as mummies. It is interesting to note that the white ibis of It is interesting to note that the white ibis of ancient times was very much larger than the cor responding bird of our own day, whose habitat is the upper Nile region.

> Home Dressmaking Wints by May Mantes



4101 Shirred Circular Skirt, 20 to 26 wais* 4100 Child's Coat, 1. 2, 4 and 6 yrs.

Woman's Shirred Circular Skirt. No. 4101. Woman's Shirred Circular Skirt. No. 4101. Shirred skirts are always charming when made of soft, clinging materials and worn by women of slender figures. This season they are much in style and are made both with yokes formed by the shirrings and hung from yokes of contrasting material. The excellent model shown allows of both treatments, and is suited to a variety of materials. The original is of crepe de Chine and is shirred to the belt, but veilings and all soft wools, foulards, liberty and all soft silks, and all the long list of lawns, batistes and the like, are appropriate, either made as shown or with yokes of lace or tucking.

ace or tucking.

The skirt is slightly circular and is laid in three parrow tucks at the lower edge. The upper portion is shirred and arranged over a foundation yoke, which fits perfectly over the hips. When a contrasting yoke is used, it is cut from this pattern, and the skirt is cut off as indicated in the pattern.

Child's Cont. No. 4100. Both fronts and back are loosely fitted in box style, and the former are lapped and closed in double-preasted style. The sleeves are made after the bishop nodel, but with the new turn-over cuffs. At the neek big round collar gives a cape effect, with a sin urn-over one that fastens around the throat, be

Woman's Box-Plaited Shirt Waist. No 4008. Both the fronts and the back of the waist are laid in

sleeves are in regulation shirt style, with the slight fullness at the cuffs which marks the best of the sea-

To cut this waist in the medium size 4 yards of ma-terial 21 inches wide, 3 yards 27 inches wide, 24 yards 32 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide will be The pattern, 4099, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40,





1095 Fancy Waist, \$2 to 40 bust

Woman's Fancy Waist. No. 4095.

To be Made With Elbow or Long Sleeves. The lining is cut with under-arm gores, side-backs and double darts and is smoothly fitted. The back is

terial 21 inches wide, 14 yards 27 inches wide, or 1 yard 44 inches wide will be required, with a yard of all-over lace for yoke and collar, a yard of chiffon for full front and under-sleeves, and a yards of applique to trim as illustrated, or la yards of all-over lace when long sleeves are desired. The pattern, 4095, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and

Woman's Eton Jacket. No. 4097.

To be Made With or Without the Collar.

The little coat is short and jaunty. The back is smooth and seamless, but joined to the fronts by means of shapely under-arm gores that render the fit perfect. The fronts are fitted by means of single darts and are elongated at the centre to fall below the waist and give the long, drooping effect so much in yogue. The cellar is circular and lies smoothly around the neck, meeting in centre just above the bust line. The fronts are extended slightly beyond the centre and can be lanned and closed by means of the centre and can be lapped and closed by means of buttons and loops of cord, or rolled back to form revers, as shown in the small sketch. The sleeves are in coat style, with the fashionable turn-over cuffs. To cut this jacket in the medium size 4½ yards of material 21 melies wide, 1½ yards 44 inches wide, or 1½ wards 42 the loops wide will be required.

To cut this skirt in the medium size, 94 yards of material 21 inches wide, 74 yards 32 inches wide, or 5 yards 44 inches wide will be required.

The pattern, 4101, is cut in sizes for a 20, 22, 24 and 25 inch waist measure.

may be omitted if not desired.

To cut this coat for a child of 4 years of age 3 yards of material 21 inches wide. If yards 44 inches wide or yards 45 inches wide will be required.

The pattern, 4100, is cut in sizes for children of 1, 2, and 6 years of one.



4099 Shirt Waist, 098 Shirt Waist, 32 to 44 bust. 32 to 40 bust.

narrow box-plaits, that are stitched for their entire length and are drawn in gathers at the waistline to give a tapering effect to the figure. The sleeves are plain, in regulation shirt style, and are flaished with straight, scuare-cornered cuffs. At the neck is a plain stock that closes at the back. The closing is effected by means of buttons and buttonholes worked enected by means or outcome and outcomores worked in the centre box plant. To cut this waist in the medium size, 4 yards of ma-terial 21 inches wide, 3½ yards 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 32 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide will be re-

42 and 44-inch bust measure.





faced to give the yoke effect, then arranged over the lining and simply drawn down in gathers at the waist.

The front of the yoke is separate, and with the full front is attached to the right side of the lining, hooked into the left, while the fronts proper are arranged over both. The upper sleeves are in one piece each, and arranged over the lining to which the puffs are sewn. When full leaving is designed to lining the sewn. and arranged over the iming to which the pulls are seen. When full length is desired the linings are faced in place of being cut off below the elbows. The underarm gores are smoothly covered with the material, a feature that renders the waist available for stout figures which require careful fitting.

To cut this waist in the medium size 23 yards of material 21 repose wide 18 yards 27 lengths wide on a yards of particular transfer wide on a yards of the proper wide wide of the proper wide

To be Made With or Without the Collar.

yards 52 inches wide will be required.

The pattere, 4097, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure. HOME DRESSMAKING.

spend as the race progresses

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way's Ready Relief is a cure for every 111 F. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., New York.

Doetry. PUSSY WILLOWS. When the fields are bare and brown.

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Ping Pong

U PASSED MY DOOR. You passed my door today-although ou would not have me think it so; Unheralded by ear and eye, Unseen, unheard, I knew you nigh

ere we sit, and look as bored

THE QUIETEST. my songs because they find no strain for the evil and profane I give their wickedness a tongue? Praise; the base I leave unsung.

Arthur Chamberlain, in Lippincotts.

The Horse.

Baron Wilkes (2.18).

Six sons of George Wilkes have each sired one hundred or more standard performers. Baron Wilkes (2.18), the subject of our firstpage illustration, has already sired ninetynine that have taken records in standard time. Six of them with records of 2.10 or better, and three others with records of The fastest of these was Bumps,

wagon record 2.031. When Baron Wilkes was only two years old he was selected by the late J. G. Davis as the most promising son of George Wilkes, aside from the sons of Alma Mater. Davis at that time was manager of High-lawn Stock Farm, Lee, Mass., the home of Alcantara (2.23). He regarded Alma Mater as the best brood mare living. She was owned at that time by the late Dr. Talbert. At the suggestion of Mr. Davis the proprietor of Highlawn hired the use of Alma Mater two years for breeding purposes, for which he paid \$5000 cash. Red Wilkes and Onward (2.251) had already gained excellent reputations as successful sires of speed, while Baron Wilkes (2.18) was an untried

During the winter of 1884-5 we gladly accepted an invitation to visit Highlawn Farm. Mr. Davis, accompanied by one of his stablemen as driver, came down to Pittsfield to meet us on the arrival of the night train. It was during the ride from Pittsfield to Highlawn that night that we first heard of Baron Wilkes, then coming three years old. Mr. Davis mentioned his plans, and also remarked that some of the Kentucky breeders criticised him for selecting this untried colt instead of Onward or Red Wilkes with which to mate Alma Mater. He said that he had greater confidence in Onward than Red Wilkes as a speed perpetuator, from the fact that Onward's dam was the great brood mare Dolly.

Mr. Davis had a very high opinion of producing dams, and then admitted that he thought Onward might eventually prove a more successful sire and perpetuator than any other son of George Wilkes, excepting, perhaps, the sons of Alma Mater. He did not like the Onwards, however, because many of them had rather coarse heads. He liked Baron Wilkes as an individual, and predicted great success for him as a sire, from the fact that his dam, which was a daughter of Mambrino Patchen, was out of the great brood mare Sally Chorister, that had produced Proteine (2.18) and Belle Brasfield (2.20). Mr. Davis was then one of the bestposted horsemen; in the East, and but few men in any part of the country surpassed him in sound judgment. We have been greatly interested in Baron Wilkes ever since that ride from Pittsfield to Highlawn.

When this popular son of George Wilkes was brought to New England, after having been bought by Mr. George W. Leavitt for Messrs. Col. J. E. and Bayard Thayer, he was quartered for a short time at the stable of Caldwell Brothers, No. 30 Chardon street, this city. It was there that we first enjoyed the privilege of looking him over. His conformation is excellent, better than that of any other son of George Wilkes than we have ever seen, except Alcyone (2.27), and he is superior to Alcyone both in size and speed.

The pedigree of Baron Wilkes shows a combination of blood lines that will satisfy both those who are opposed to a near thoroughbred cross and those who are in favor of it. He is by George Wilkes (2.22). His dam, Belle Patchen, took a trotting record of 2.303. Her sire was Mambrino Patchen. and her dam was the great brood mare Sally Chorister, that produced the trotters Proteine (2.18) and Belle Brassfield (2.20).

Mambrino Chorister was by Mambrino Chief, and his dam was by Chorister, a registered thoroughbred. The third dam of a very handsome son of Vermont Black Hawk. Blood's Black Hawk was kept in Kentucky several seasons for stock purposes. 1856. His descendants were noted for beauty, and a number of them took first premium in show rings. Indian Chief, sire of the famous show mare, Lady de Jarnette (2.28), was a son, and Hamlin's Almont Jr. (2.26) was from a daughter of this Blood's

The Mambrino Patchen strain in his dam combined with the Blood's Black Hawk strain in his second dam, enables Baron Wilkes to transmit speed combined with beauty with greater uniformity than most of the sons of George Wilkes.

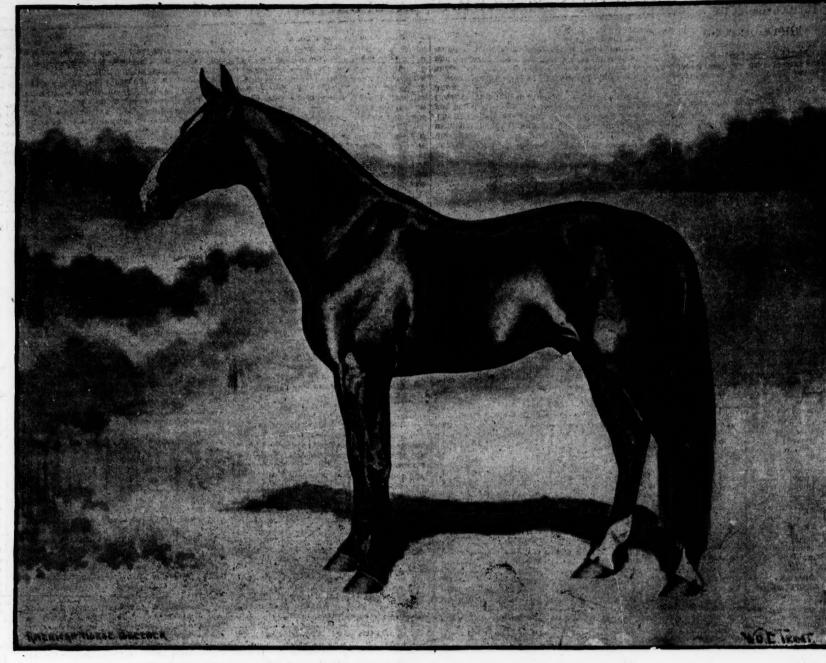
Baron Wilkes was foaled May 5, 1882, just twenty-three days before the death of his noted sire, George Wilkes. In color he is beautiful brown, with tan muzzle and flanks. a strip in the face, and both hind ankles He stands 15.2 in height at the withers, although his deep, strong barrel and short, strongly corded legs may give him the appearance of being a little under that. He is a horse of great substance and well finished. He is well proportioned. strongly muscled and clean limbed, with plenty of bone, powerful quarters and stifles and is pronounced, by those well qualified to judge, a very close pattern of his sire, with the advantage of being several sizes

larger. He has a rugged constitution and pleasant disposition, two very important qualities in a stock horse. He is as smooth, sound and free from blemishes of any kind as when foaled. This is something very unusual in a horse that has been campaigned several seasons and trotted to a record of 2.18 to high wheels. It shows that he is made of the finest quality of material, and is free from any hereditary weakness in limbs and feet, the most essential points of a track or

Baron Wilkes was started in 1884 as a two-year-old, and took a record of 2.361. He was used for stock purposes, but also trotted some every season up to and including that of 1888, when he started three times. His first race that season was at Lexington, Ky., Sept. 13. He got third money there, finishing second in the second heat, which was won by Hinder Wilkes in

His next appearance was in the 2.2 stallion stake at Lexington, Ky., Oct. 8. His competitors were Hinder Wilkes, Superior, Granby, Prince Edward, Ben Hur and Sur rise Patchen. The first heat was won by Hinder Wilkes in 2.201. The second went to Superior in 2.20%. Hinder Wilkes got the third in 2.20%, and Granby won the fourth in 2.192. Baron Wilkes then came to the front and gave evidence of his choice racing inheritance by taking the fifth, sixth and seventh heats in 2.21\frac{1}{2}, 2.24\frac{1}{2}, 2.18\frac{1}{2}.

It is worthy of note that the seventh hea of this stubbornly contested event was the fastest of the race. On Nov. 1, following, Baron Wilkes. Bermuda and Hinder Wilke started in a \$3000 sweepstakes race at Lexington, Ky., and Baron Wilkes won it in straight heats. Time, 2.203, 2.183, 2.18. He is one of the kind that trained on and kept improving in speed as the race progressed. That kind of horse is always popular with



THE NUTED PROGENITOR OF STAKE WINNERS, BARON WILKES, 2.18, BY GEORGE WILKES, 2.22.

nen who follow the races.

Many stallions that are successful sires of standard performers lack the ability to perpetuate speed through their sons and daughters. Some transmit speed through their sons alone and others only through their daughters, but Baron Wilkes transmits this speed-perpetuating ability with great uniformity both through his sons and his daughters. Not less than twenty-six of his sons have sired standard performers, and his daughters have produced twenty-three that have already taken records in standard

rood-mare sire. Oxford Boy (2.20), winner of the two-year-old division of the Kentucky old trotting stallion by the records that came out last year. He is inbred to Baron daughter of Baron Wilkes. The second dam of Oxford Boy was another daughter of Baron Wilkes. Oakland Baron, that won the Kentucky Futurity for three-year-olds in 1895, is a son of Baron Wilkes.

Extasy (2.111), by Baron Wilkes, got second money in the three-year-old division of nicely accommodated in them. The hotel Baron Wilkes was by Blood's Black Hawk, the Kentucky Futurity in 1899, and Fereno, that won the three-year-old Kentucky Futurity in 1900, was got by Moko, a son of He received first premium as best harWilkes and no other stallion outside the hostelries on any racing grounds. In fact, Baron Wilkes. No other son of George and accommodated at one of the best track ness horse at the Kentucky State Fair in Wilkes family has figured so prominently in the management assures me that they inthe pedigrees of the winners of this importend to provide everything necessary to tant event as Baron Wilkes

There is probably no other stallion living that is so universally popular among trot- the grounds. ting-horse breeders in all sections as Baron Wilkes. After this stallion came East the late Marcus Daly, who then owned Prodigal (2.16) and other successful trotting stallions, sent several of his choicest mares from Montana to Maplehurst, and had them mated for two seasons with Baron Wilkes. During the past two seasons several shrewd Kentucky horsemen have come to New England and bought youngsters by him, for which they have paid high prices.

Several Kentucky breeders were anxious to secure Baron Wilkes' son, Oakland Baron (2.091), to take to that State and stand for stock purposes. They were willing to pay as high as \$15,000 for him, but he brought several hundred dollars more than that under the hammer.

Nashua (N. H.) Notes.

Spring has arrived! The roads are settled and the lovers of a good horse are again seen enjoying warm, balmy air behind some pet horse or horses. With the ging nicely. One or two more trainers activity and pleasure of the road horse drivers is noticed the pace set by the managers of the Nashua Fair Association. As | the above will probably be all the trainers usual they are on deck and in the front with inducements and good things for the owner, trainer and lovers of the race horse.

Secretary Crowley is out announcing big stakes for his September meeting (see ad. in BREEDER), and where are the managers of a half-mile track in New England that offer

Horse Owners Should Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam The Great French Veterinary Remedy. A SAFE, SPEEDY AND



\$2000 stakes for green trotters and pacers except at our track. These large stakes mean that the best horses in the East will be seen in September at Nashua struggling for honors over the parlor half-mile ring of New England. Already some of the largest breeders have been inquiring of the secre tary about these stakes, and he hopes they will enter some of their good ones.

The purses for the September meeting are ample, and the purses for other meetings to be announced will be liberal. Next to this the managers have secured the services of Frank Walker of New York city and A. He bids fair to gain great distinction as a H. Merrill of Danvers, Mass., as starting judges. The men are two of the best starters in the country, and all drivers know that Futurity last fall, was the fastest two-year-old trotting stallion by the records that their portion under these solons of lightharness racing, and the remaining men in Wilkes. His sire, Red Chute, is out of a the stand will be experienced men of ability and judgment.

At the grounds the track is in fine condition, and when it receives its spring covering and attention, it will be all that any one would wish to race over. The large, roomy stalls are being repaired, and 150 horses are has been enlarged, and under the same proprietorship as last year, our Mr. Daniel O'Connell. Its patrons will be comfortable please horsemen and patrons, and will give

a trainer and driver, is stabled on the grounds, and has eight horses there, and expects more in a few days. Some of the good prospects in his hands are Carrie Nation, a trotter, four years old, sired by Fido (2.041). dam by Brown Hal; Maud Sims, by Uncle Sims, a trotter; Billy B., a pacer, by Greenfield Jr.; a five-year-old colt by Union Wilkes; a three-year-old colt by Socks (2.11½); a pacing mare by Kaiser, and a six vear-old mare by Atherton, Mr. O'Connell has his trotting mare Daly Moore on the

M. E. Avard, who handles E. H. Wason's horses, is seen daily behind Crystal Red (2.201), a pacer, and Brownstone, by Graystone, a son of George Wilkes, a pacer without any record. Alden Wright is conditioning his black trotter P. N. S. (2.271), by Candidate. All these horses have win-tered well and are taking their jogare expected here with horses; a Mr. Bowser and Bailey. If they come, at our track until the racing season begins. That time will soon be here, and our maiden meet of the Circuit is at our track, and the fads are already warming up over thoughts of the sport, and temporarily are remaining reasonably contented by humming to themselves this familiar verse:

Soon the March winds will be buried. Being silenced by the soft winds of May. And the pacer in his hopples will be seen in

grand array.
As he prances by the audience scoring for the mighty fray.

Worcester Notes.

A ten per cent. entrance fee, and positively no onditional entries, will be the conditions prevailing at Greendale track this season. The direcnet yesterday afternoon in the Lincoln Hous and after going over the ground pretty thoroughly came to a conclusion that the ten per cent. fee would be charged for entries to its series of four

cace meetings.

When the New England half-mile track circuit was formed for the year in this city, several weeks ago, it appeared to be the concensus of opinion that an effort would be made to race on a five per-cent. basis, with the customary ten per cent. from money winners only. The Nashua (N. H.) member has already announced that five per cent. entrance fees will prevail at all of its summer meetings. The Worcester company ried the plan at its last series of races in October. It didn't work altogether satisfactorily, hence the decision of the directors to return to the old

The matter of a starter and judges was also talked over at the directors' run together, but no definite action taken in regard to either. Secre tary Julius F. Knight was instructed by the direcThe system of paid judges will be followed again during the coming racing season. but the horse is more than holding his own. The customary annual lease given to the

Worcester Driving Park Company each year, by the Worcester Agricultural Society, by whom the grounds are owned, is ready for the signature of John B. Watson, president of the Driving Park Company. The lease was drawn up last week, and will probably be signed before these lines see the light of day. According to the terms of the ease the horsemen are to pay \$1000 for the grounds for the four meetings, this being an increase of \$200 over last year's figures. The raise s caused by the addition of the new horse stalls that the society now has under construction.
This will do away with the necessity of hiring outside stabling accommodations during race weeks.

James H. Quinn bought last week of Millie T. Sayles, the chestnut gelding Walter Leonard, by J. R. Shedd (2.191). Walter Leonard is a sixl year-old gelding and was worked some as a fouryear-old, showing a mile over the Greendale track in 2.20 at the trot. Last season distemper threw the gelding out of training, and he was worked only a little. Walter Leonard was bought by Walter L. Ripley of North Grafton and Frank

please horsemen and patrons, and will give five of the best racing meetings ever had on the grounds of the best racing meetings ever had on to some Worcester friends. Mr. Lasell expects to have in training this season between fifteen Already J. H. Dempsey, a Nashua boy, than has ever been sent out from Oakhurst in any former year. All of the horses at Oakhurst,

ing Park Company, is at his office once again after being laid up for nearly two weeks with muscular Millie T. Sayles will be located at Greendale track again this year with quite a good string of horses. He is now in Worcester with the trotting sire Sable Wilkes (2.18), which he bought during

Worcester, Mass., April 13.

Hartford (Ct.) Notes.

the winter from F. C. Sayles of Pawtucket.

The driving club is growing rapidly under the new management, no less than twenty-five mem bers having been admitted in the last two meet-The new officers are a hustling lot of yo en, and will keep things moving while in The matinee committee has not been made up yet, but the races on the new half-mile track at Charter Oak will probably be started early in June.

tary Julius F. Anight was instructed by the directors to write to three or four starters of recognized ability for their terms. A. H. Merrill shape, many fine rigs are to be seen on the streets handled the bell rope last season, and gave excellent satisfaction and he may be retained again.

Why is it that Jim Allen has started an auto station? I saw him riding in one of the things lately. Has good old Howdy joined the has Ed. Lucke of New Britain has just added sev

rai new ones to his stable. Two of them are Vendee (2.26), a brown mare, by Vendor. She is five years old, stands 15.3, and weighs 1050. The other is a three-year-old called Ventoert, sired by Albart S. and out of Winited K. Ed. will do Albert S., and out of Winifred K. Ed. will do some training this year, and may be heard from

It is a little early to hear from Charter Oak yet, but a few more days of dry weather will start them up.

The East Hartford Driving Club gave a wellattended banquer April 7, at which about fifty lovers of the horse discussed the sport between mouthfuls. Editor Henry B. Hale was toast-master, and made his usual hit with the boys. President E. P. Yates and secretary F. C. Burnham of the Hartford Club were among the guest of the evening. Banquets are not enough for the boys, and they are talking up an old-fashioned dance and supper for the near future.

worked only a little. Watter Leonard was bought by Watter L. Ripley of North Grafton and Frank E. Stevens of Cumberland Hills for 865 as a two-year-old, but stands his present owner several times that amount.

Mr. Quinn named Watter Leonard along with Prince Whips and Tadeaster, his two five-year-old trotters in the slow green trotting stakes at Providence and Hartford-entries for which closed Monday and the standard of the worked worked trotters in the slow green trotting stakes at Providence and Hartford-entries for which closed Monday in the state of the state of the worked Monday in the state of the state

pickerel, perch, bass, etc., are hooked every year in large quantities.

Thus while the birds are gladly welcoming the advent of spring with their merry voices, and the woodsman is preparing to again enter his forest home, while the fish are frolicing in the pools and streams after their long season's imprisonment, the sportsman is not at all idle; he has cleaned and got in readiness all his paraphernalia; his camping outfit is being patched and repaired, and the faithful guide is anticipating a visit to those familiar haunts and woods where true enjoyment in the pursuit of nature's purest sport can be enjoyed.

in the pursuit or nature's purest spectage enjoyed.

Another week and the rush will be on; ample accommodations will be provided for every one; then good luck and a heavy string to the sportsman for 1802.

The pamphlet called "Fishing and Hunting," published by the General Passenger Department, Boston, & Maine Railroad, Boston, describes the fishing resorts in detail, and will be sent to any address on receipt of a two-cent stamp.

Jerome Whelpley, White Plains, N. Y. will take his stable of horses, including King Tom (2.191), Bonnie Kirkland (2.231) and others, to the Empire City track to train.

What is German Peat Moss? What is it for? What does it cost? All these questions answered, and more, by a circular. Sent free by C. B. Barrett, Importer, Boston, for particulars



Feed at \$10 per Ton

My "Grain Hulls" at \$10 per ton were never be sweet, clean and uniform as now. They are sed for all kinds of stock, including horses, it Waste Bread for poultry and hogs \$1 per be special price on large lots.

C. A. PARSONS, 154 Commercial Street

THE MAN WHO MAKES A Horse-Foot Remedy that is HALF AS GOOD AS



MAKES A GOOD ONE, BUT WHERE IS HE?

Adrian, Mich., Sept. 8, 1901. Harroid & Co.:
Enclosed please find \$2, for which kindly send me a
Enclosed please find \$2, for which kindly send me a
three-pound bucket of olintment. I have used all
tkinds of hoof olintments but yours is far superior to
them all. It keeps the foot soft and makes it grow.
W. R. BOWEN.

Our New England and Nova Scotla patrons can get Harrold's Hoof Ointment from: Edwin D. Bither, Readville, Mass.; L. A. Hastings, Worcester, Mass.; Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; T. W. Rounds Company, Providence, R. I.; Ralph W. Merrill, Bangor, Me.; J. Newton Van Ness Company, New York, N. Y.; Frank S. Dure Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Smith, Bourn & Co., Hartford, Ct.; Thomas Murroe, New Glasgow, N. S.; Henry S. Harris & Son, Boston, Mass.; J. R. & J. H. Lockwood, Burlington, Yt.; West Side Pharmacy, St. Albans, Yt.; D. M. Howard, Dover, N. H.; C. W. Johnson, Palmer, Mass.; Becker & Wickser Co., Buffallo, N. Y.; C. A. Roush, Baltimore, Md. Price: Lip bs., £1; 5 bs., £2; 5 bs., £3; 10 bs., £5. We pay express charges on all cash retail orders to points at which the ointment is not on sale.

Our book, "The Foot of the Horse," Free HARROLD & CO., 1013 Masonic Temple Chicago, III. Springs for contraction. \$1.00 per pair, post paid.

For Man and His Horse

A Household and Stable Requisite Unrivaled for Both Man and Beast.

Greene's Infallible Liniment can be satisfactorily employed in the successful treatment of aches, bruises, burns, cuts, enlarged glands, galls, lame back, pains, rheumatism, sore feet, sore muscles, sore tendons, sore throat, sprains, stiff neck, strains, swellings, thrush and wounds.



In every household, every stable, every shop or factory, the gymnasium and the training quarters, wherever there is a chance for acciients it is prudent and wise to keep on hand some antiseptic healing dressing that will subdue acute is Greene's Infallible Liniment which is as applicable to the little hurts of the tender-fleshed child as to severe injuries of man or his horse.

Greene's Infallible Liniment is not a sell-your

one-bottle stuff, but an honest and meritorious article in the manufacture of which no trouble or expense has been spared to secure a dressing that will give general satisfaction.

that will give general satisfaction.

Most druggists and dealers in veterinary medicines keep Greene's Infailible Liniment. Acception substitute. There is no other liniment like if or "just as good." Try it and you will feel that it is just the remedy you wished for, a universal antiseptic, soothing and healing dressing adapted to human fiesh and horse flesh and equally satisfactory for the hurts and ills of yourself, your family and your horse. Three sizes, price 26c, and \$1.00. Express charges prepaid on all cash orders to points where we have no agts. A liberal sample for this advertisement and ice, to pay postage. J. W. Greene & Co., Chicago.

Futurity Stake FOR FOALS OF 1902.

The Lamoille Valley Fair Ground Com

pany Offers the following Futurity Stake for foals of to be raced for as three-year-olds, at the

LAMOILLE VALLEY FAIR,

To be held at Morrisville, Vt., in the fall of 1965.

CON DITIONS—Each nominator shall par the company as entrance fee a sum equal to the vice fee of the stailion by which the mare is h in installments as follows: Ten per cent. on £ ps. 1992, 25 per cent. on Sept. 1, 1902, and color of the shall be named, 25 per cent. on Sept. 1, 1903, and loent. on Sept. 1, 1904.

Any nominator can name as many entries as he sires. The whole amount received will be end divided between trotters and pacers. making purses, and £100 will be added by the Company to be sufficient of the shall be allowed to start two concerns and the will be allowed to start two concerns paid failure to pay any installment when due. The pany reserves the right to declare off the stake colls soil prior to Sept. 1, 1904, nomination to festivate out. To be held at Morrisville, Vt., in the fall of 1905.

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Entries Close April 25, 1902.

Rules of the National Trotting Association which this company is a member, to govern, exherein provided. Mile heats, best three in harness. Hoppies allowed. Any colt distance field entitled to first money only; balance of the to start as in a new race for the rest of the Purses divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. Make to the undersigned. Send for entry blanks.

The track of this company at Morrisville, one of the best half-mile tracks in the State; been thoroughly rebuilt under the new manage first class accommodations.

O. M. WATERMAN, Secretary.